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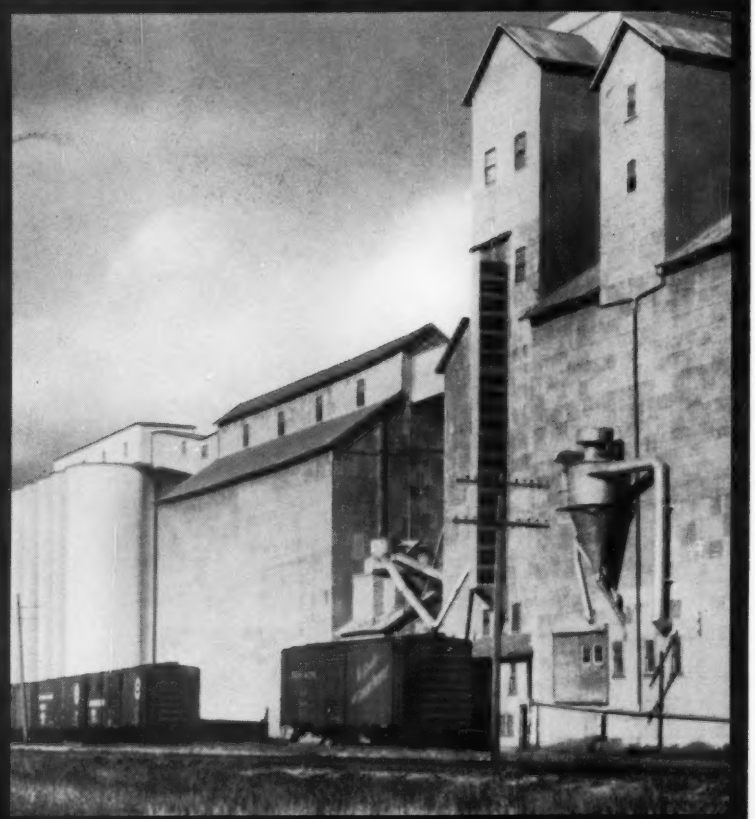

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Official Publication of American Soybean Association and Soybean Council of America, Inc.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 20 **November, 1959** **No. 1**

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OFFICES
Business, publication and circulation, Hudson, Iowa. TAylor 5-3296.

Advertising, Ewing Hutchison Co., 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill., ANdover 3-3042.

Published on the 10th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter Nov. 20, 1940, at the post office at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

Forms close on 20th of month preceding.

Subscription rates—$3 per year: Canada and other members of the Pan American Union, $3.50, other foreign, $4. Single copies 30c. Subscriptions accepted from members only.

Refer all address changes, undeliverable copies and subscriptions to the Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the members of the Association.

EDITOR'S DESK

. . . By GEO. M. STRAYER

COULD CAUSE TROUBLE Dropped in the hopper in the closing days of the session of Congress, and therefore up for consideration in the opening days of the session starting at the first of the new year, is a bill which should be of interest and concern to every soybean producer. Introduced by Senator Mundt of South Dakota, it would transfer out of surplus crops and into non-surplus crops, by legislation, a minimum of 5 million acres per year for a 5-year period.

I agree with the principle. We should limit acreage on crops which we have on hand in quantities sufficient to last for several years. We should be realistic enough to recognize that total income to farmers from a huge crop at a low price is many times less than from a smaller crop at a higher price. We must recognize that the U. S. public is being told repeatedly in national magazines that vast sums of money are being squandered in our support price programs in agriculture. Farmers are very much in the minority today, representing less than 15% of our population. Our sphere of influence is lessening, and the "farm bloc" of former years has fallen apart.

But the major portion of that 5 million acres of farm land in the Cornbelt would automatically go into soybeans! Can we stand that? What will it do to soybean prices? And markets? What will we do with the oil?

Certainly we want increased soybean production. We want it increased by economic rather than legislative forces. For a period of years we can increase soybean production by 1 to 2 million acres per year, and if we will work hard at the development of markets we will continue to sell soybeans at favorable prices. We have done so through the years since World War II.

We definitely do not want any 5-million-acre jumps in soybean production, followed by another 5 million in the next year! That would be too much of a good thing, and could only result in chaos in our entire industry.

You will hear more about this bill when the January session of Congress opens.

F. M. NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE IN WORLD MARKETS The presence of morning glory and bindweed seeds in soybeans exported to Japan continues to be a problem. The Ministry of Health and Welfare of that country has now established tolerance levels which were made effective November 1. The level of tolerance is so low that practically no U. S. soybeans can qualify without recleaning.

We have protested to the Japanese government. Our government has made protests to the Japanese government. One of our staff members and a member of the USDA fats and oils division of Foreign Agricultural Service are in Tokyo now working on this matter.

This is a serious matter, not to be taken lightly. Buyers in Japan for foods manufacturing purposes must come to buying on a specification basis which will permit entry into their country. This will mean recleaning of huge lots of U. S. soybeans before loading.

How much easier it would be if soybean producers would take the steps necessary to eliminate both morning glory seed and corn from their soybean fields! Both are foreign material—both are highly undesirable—and both are easily controlled by good farming practices. We will keep you informed on progress of negotiations. But as a soybean producer you must make up your mind that the day is over when foreign materials are going to be passed over lightly, especially in export markets.

STORAGE WILL PAY THIS YEAR We still have a long way to go before completion of the 1959 soybean harvest. The weather during a good portion of the harvest season has been unfavorable, and deterioration in both yield and quality has set in on beans still in the field. Losses will continue to pile up as long as the unfavorable weather lasts.

Reports from many areas seem to tell the same story—the crop is not as large as many people thought it to be. If you have storage space on the farm or available in a local elevator—and if your beans are in storable condition, below 14% moisture and relatively free of weed seeds and foreign material—put the beans in storage. It will pay to do so.

We are not as optimistic as some forecasters, but everything points to bean prices well above support levels and above today's levels within the next few months. While carryover stocks were higher than anticipated, the crop deterioration and the low yields will begin to show up in the market place in coming weeks. Holding until a later date should pay good dividends above actual storage costs. At the same time it is highly important to feed a steady flow of beans into the market in order to hold processing and exports at high levels. Watch the market carefully—do not overhold. To do so will be as bad as to sell too soon.

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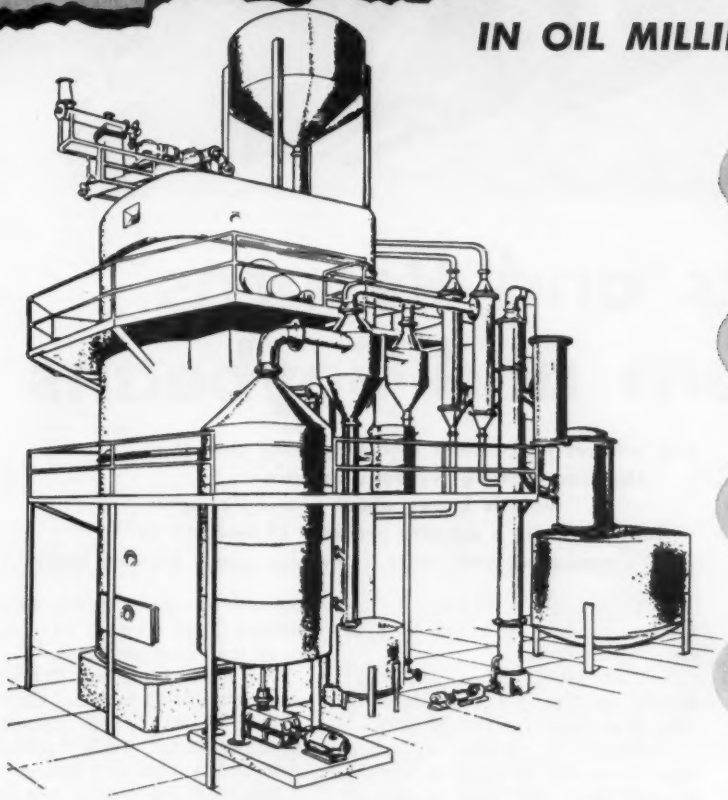

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Costs and Returns from Corn and Soybeans

Top farmers make more money growing corn than they can growing soybeans because more is known about growing corn. Calland favors a massive program of research to provide us with more knowledge about growing beans.

By J. W. CALLAND

Managing Director, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council

HOW DO the returns from soybeans and corn compare? This question is frequently asked, but factual information with which to answer it has been rather scarce. So we asked 26 soybean states for per acre costs and returns from growing soybeans and corn. Seventeen of these states responded with, at least, partial figures, nine advised that they had no comparative figures on the two crops. Two of the states with no comparable figures said they plan to compile such cost and return figures in 1959.

Several farm economists pointed out the difficulty they see in trying to compile or compare figures for total costs unless it is done under a specified set of conditions and then the inputs must be clearly specified.

We found it was not possible from the figures received from these 17 states to compare either costs or returns per acre for the two crops between states or between soybean growing regions. The reasons for this follow:

1—They were not compiled under specified or similar conditions.

2—There was a wide range in the type and nature of inputs used in determining costs.

3—Cost, selling price, and yield figures used ranged from those of 1951 to assumed figures for 1959.

4—Estimated returns in many cases were only for topnotch farmers on good land, with good equipment and improved practices.

However, by including in what we might term "standard costs" only seed, fertilizer, labor, equipment, and land use, it is evident from the figures supplied that it costs about $10 an acre more to produce corn than to produce soybeans. Considerable of this difference is in the fertilizer cost for corn.

1957 Records on 36 Illinois Farms

In order to try to arrive at comparative returns from soybeans and corn for some of the principal corn and soybean states, let us first look at some actual cost and return figures compiled by the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Illinois from records supplied by cooperating farmers.

The 1957 records on 36 farms of medium fertility located in five counties of central Illinois show the returns from corn to be about $1 more than from soybeans.

The yield of corn was 78.9 bushels and soybeans 33 bushels. Corn was figured at $1.10 and soybeans at $2.15 per bushel. Table 1 shows how costs and returns were figured.

When we apply these cost figures to the other Illinois districts, we find the relationship for 1957 proceeds and gross margins for the whole of Illinois to be about the same as for central Illinois—about $1 more for corn than for soybeans.

Since we do not have similar complete cost figures using the same inputs for the other principal corn and soybean producing states, it is interesting to see what the relationship of proceeds and gross margins might be by applying the Illinois cost figures and using the average yields and prices received by farmers in each state for the years 1957 and 1958. Now we all know that we cannot assume that cost figures are constant for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri. But without total cost figures covering the same specified inputs for each state it appears that the Illinois costs may be used for this comparison.

TABLE 1. CROP COSTS AND RETURNS PER ACRE, CENTRAL ILLINOIS HEAVY TILL SOILS, 1957

	Corn	Soybeans	Oats	Hay and pasture	C C—O-M B Rotation
Yield per acre, bushels	78.9	33.0	25.1	(1)	
Land charge and taxes	$17.24	$17.14	$17.09	$17.01	$17.13
Labor	8.18	6.23	3.80	3.76	5.73
Power and machinery	15.16	11.02	7.13	6.18	10.37
Fertilizers	5.86	2.06	1.96	1.79	3.37
Seed and crop expenses	3.50	4.01	2.55	4.46	3.57
Buildings	3.68	1.35	1.10	3.01	2.56
Farm overhead expenses	3.30	2.62	1.50	1.56	2.33
Interest on stored crop	2.17	1.77	.38	.41	1.23
Manure charge	2.82	.94	.64	.49	1.45
Total	$61.91	$47.14	$36.15	$38.67	$47.74
Returns:					
Grain	$86.77	$70.92	$15.28	——	$45.14
Forage	——	——	——	$27.88	6.97
Total	$86.77	$70.92	$15.28	$27.88	$52.11
Returns for management and profits	$24.86	$23.78	—$20.87	—$10.79	$ 4.37

[1] Eighty-nine days of pasture and .9 ton of hay.

		SOYBEANS—($47.14 Costs) 1957	1958	CORN—($61.91 Costs) 1957	1958
Indiana	—Yield per acre	24.0 bu.	26.5 bu.	59.0 bu.	63.0 bu.
	Price per bushel	$ 2.09	$ 2.00	$ 1.11	$ 1.08
	Gross proceeds	50.16	53.00	65.49	68.04
	Margin	3.02	5.86	3.58	6.13
Minnesota	—Yield per acre	21.5 bu.	17.5 bu.	56.5 bu.	54.5 bu.
	Price per bu.	$ 2.00	$ 1.98	$ .91	$ .98
	Gross proceeds	43.00	34.65	51.42	53.41
	Margin	—4.14	—12.49	—10.49	—8.50
Missouri	—Yield per acre	21.5 bu.	26.0 bu.	44.0 bu.	56 bu.
	Price per bu.	$ 2.07	$ 1.97	$ 1.12	$ 1.09
	Gross proceeds	44.51	51.22	49.28	61.04
	Margin	—2.63	4.08	—12.63	—.87
Ohio	—Yield per acre	23.0 bu.	26.0 bu.	54.0 bu.	60.0 bu.
	Price per bu.	$ 2.10	$ 2.00	$ 1.15	$ 1.11
	Gross proceeds	48.30	52.00	62.10	66.60
	Margin	1.16	4.86	.19	4.69
Iowa	—Yield per acre	27.0 bu.	25.5 bu.	62.0 bu	65.5 bu.
	Price per bu.	$ 2.05	$ 2.02	$ 1.05	$ 1.08
	Gross proceeds	55.35	51.51	65.10	70.74
	Margin	8.21	4.37	3.19	8.83

Using Illinois costs of $61.91 for corn and $47.14 for soybeans and the 1957 and 1958 average yields and the average prices received by farmers for these years, we get the results shown above.

As you look at the margins over costs shown by this method of comparison, you will see that in four out of six states the average margins for the 1957 and 1958 period are slightly in favor of soybeans, while in the other two states they slightly favor corn—just about a tossup.

Corn Vs. Soybeans

Thus it appears that the average farmer in the North Central States makes about the same amount of money per acre from soybeans as he does from corn, and that corn requires about $10 per acre more cash outlay, mainly for fertilizer.

However, there is a group of farmers in these states who generally get better returns from corn than from soybeans. These are topnotch farmers on the best corn land with good equipment, and who employ the best farm practices.

Why is this? There are two things which are largely responsible: (1) expanded corn research over the past 25 to 30 years, (2) the lack of adequate soybean research. Facts about the corn plant are now available which enable the good farmer who makes proper use of them to greatly increase corn yields. Unfortunately, facts which would enable him to make a comparable increase in soybean yield are not available.

And while it is true that with the present price relationship the average Cornbelt farmer can make as much money per acre growing soybeans as he can growing corn, it is also true that more and more in the future our farm crops will be produced on larger farms by expert farmers with adequate finances, good equipment, and using the most improved practices.

Our experiment stations can tell this type of farmer how to grow at least twice as much corn per acre as the state average yield, but they cannot tell him how to get a like increase in soybean yield. With present knowledge, he can expect only to better the average soybean yield from 25% to 50%. Therefore, with our present research facts, soybeans will not be competitive with corn for this kind of farmer.

Research Needed to Keep Soybeans Competitive

To keep soybeans competitive, we must find out a lot more about the physiology and nutrition of the soybean plant, basic facts that will enable our crop scientists to understand why in many areas soybeans do not respond to direct applications of fertilizer; why under extremely favorable environment they fail to respond to the extent of most other crops. We must find the cause of these unsatisfactory responses before we can hope to alter them.

The definite need for greatly increased research to discover new facts about the physiology and nutrition of the soybean plant is well recognized by crop scientists. Not only are the physiological causes which prevent increased efficiency in production of primary concern but also the physiological factors affecting the synthesis and storage of oil and protein and the quality of these products. Such important things as the relative amounts of different fatty and amino acids in the oil and protein. Many important phases of soybean research are today more or less blocked until we learn more about these physiological causes.

Repeatedly the Oilseeds and Peanut Research and Marketing Advisory Committee for the U. S. Department of Agriculture has urged Agricultural Research Service to expand research on the basic physiology of soybean nutrition and development. They have placed it first in their list of recommendations.

The advisory board of the National Soybean Improvement Council, composed of staff members from the experiment stations and agricultural colleges of 24 soybean states and the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, after 2 years' study of the research needs of the soybean crop have placed the need for increased research on the physiology and nutrition of the soybean plant first in importance in order that soybean yields and per acre returns may be given

the boost needed to keep this crop competitive with corn and other crops for good farmers on good land and with improved practices.

The American Soybean Association through the columns of the Soybean Digest has pointed out the urgent need of expanded soybean research in this field.

Naturally those most likely to profit from such research are the soybean growers themselves. But, it is important to all farmers and to our national economy to keep soybeans competitive for acreage and in returns per acre. Scarcely anyone will question the significance of this.

What Is Being Done

The advisory board of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council through its physiology and nutrition committee is actively trying to get such a research project set up and under way. Drs. R. W. Howell and A. J. Ohlrogge are preparing a review of the literature and work already done in this field. Their review will be a part of the forthcoming Advances in Agronomy.

A symposium on soybean nutrition will be held during the meetings of the American Society of Agronomy at Cincinnati in November. It is scheduled for Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, in the Hall of Mirrors of the Netherland-Hilton Hotel. Papers on various phases of this problem will be presented before three sections of the society. This symposium together with the review of the literature and previous work should bring together most of the information presently available.

The nutrition and physiology committee has reported that a minimum of $15,000 a year will be needed to get a worthwhile project started, and since this is not a problem of any one state alone but of all the soybean states it should be handled as a regional project in which all would have an interest. A second suggestion of this committee was that funds for research might be made available by the soybean industry, the plant food industry, the herbicide-pesticide group, the farm machinery manufacturers, the U. S. Agricultural Crop Research Service (ARS), and by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The Soybean Processor's Association has agreed to supply $5,000 a year for this project, provided a minimum of $10,000 of additional funds can be raised. Representatives of the plant food industry have indicated their interest in plans to provide at least a second $5,000 a year. It is hoped that other industrial groups likewise will be able to contribute. The North Central Association of Experiment Stations is being asked to make this a regional project and to assign possible funds to it in the future. The committee feels that this work should be done in cooperation with ARS and anticipates that funds will be made available from that source as well as from the experiment stations where the work on the various phases of the physiology and nutrition research will be carried on.

The state experiment stations will be solicited for projects and the extent to which they are in position to support such projects. A target date of July 1, 1960, has been set to get such projects started.

This is fundamental research. Results will not come quickly, and more money will of necessity be needed to insure its success. We believe that everyone interested in the future of soybeans should be interested in getting this increased research under way. It may be the means of finding out facts that will permit the soybean crop to continue to expand with profit to farmers and to our agricultural economy.

Will Hold Symposium On Soybean Nutrition

A SYMPOSIUM on soybean nutrition will be held during the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy at the Netherland-Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Nov. 17, it has been announced.

J. W. Calland, managing director of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Decatur, Ind., will preside. It is planned that the symposium together with a review of the literature will bring together most of the information now available on the subject.

The papers to be presented at the symposium will include:

"Soybean Varieties and Nutrition —Past, Present, and Future," H. W. Johnson, J. L. Cartter and E. E. Hartwig, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Interrelationship of Soil-Nutrient Availability, Chemical Composition of Plants, and Yield Response—a Comparison of Soybeans and Corn," J. T. Pesek and R. J. Miller, Iowa State University.

"Trace Elements in Soybean Production and Factors Affecting Their Availability," P. H. Reid, E. J. Kamprath and H. J. Evans, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Iron Chlorosis as an Indicator of Interacting Factors in Nutrition," J. C. Brown, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"A Look to the Future," W. H. Pierre, Iowa State University.

Yugoslavia to Build New Processing Plants

THE GOVERNMENT of Yugoslavia plans to construct several new mills for processing soybeans, according to trade sources there, reports Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The new mills, with a capacity of 165,000 metric tons of soybeans annually, will be designed to produce high-quality soybean oil and toasted meal. Construction should be completed within 2 years.

A pressing need for more high-protein feed to supply the expanding livestock industry has prompted the construction plans. The higher meal content of soybeans relative to other oilseeds favors the processing of soybeans.

Although Yugoslav oilseed mills are now operating at only 50% of their capacity, most of these mills are old and their machinery is both obsolete and worn out. Also, they are designed to process sunflower seed and other locally grown oilseeds. Since the government plans to increase production of soybeans, there must be mills capable of processing them. Only two or three mills now in operation, with a capacity of around 40,000 metric tons (1.5 million bushels), can process soybeans.

Yugoslavia produces about 14,000 tons of soybeans (515,000 bushels) annually. It is probable that domestic production will not expand rapidly enough to fully supply the new mills for some time, in which case soybean imports will be necessary. Imports in 1959 are estimated at 21,000 metric tons (770,007 bushels), all from Communist China.

Indonesian Soybean Acreage Larger

INDONESIAN soybean acreage in 1959 is unofficially estimated at 1.65 million acres, up about 10% from 1958 and 20% above 1957, according to Foreign Agricultural Service.

The expected production from this increased acreage is around 17 million bushels.

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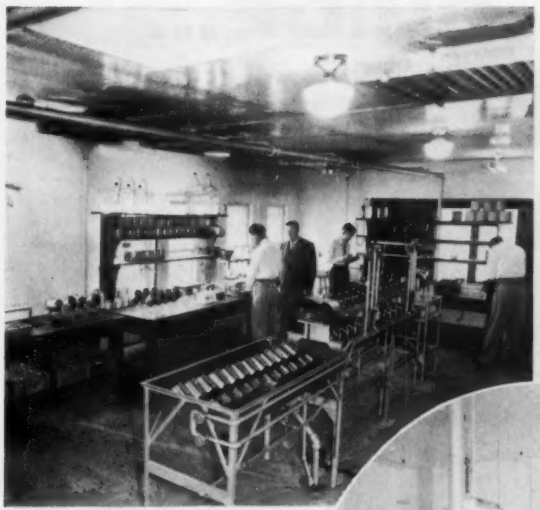

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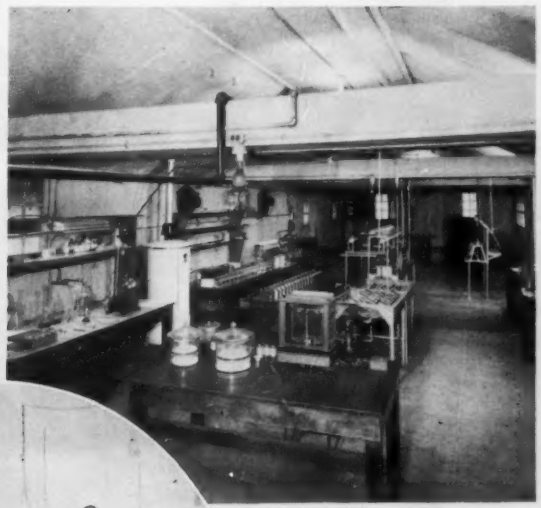

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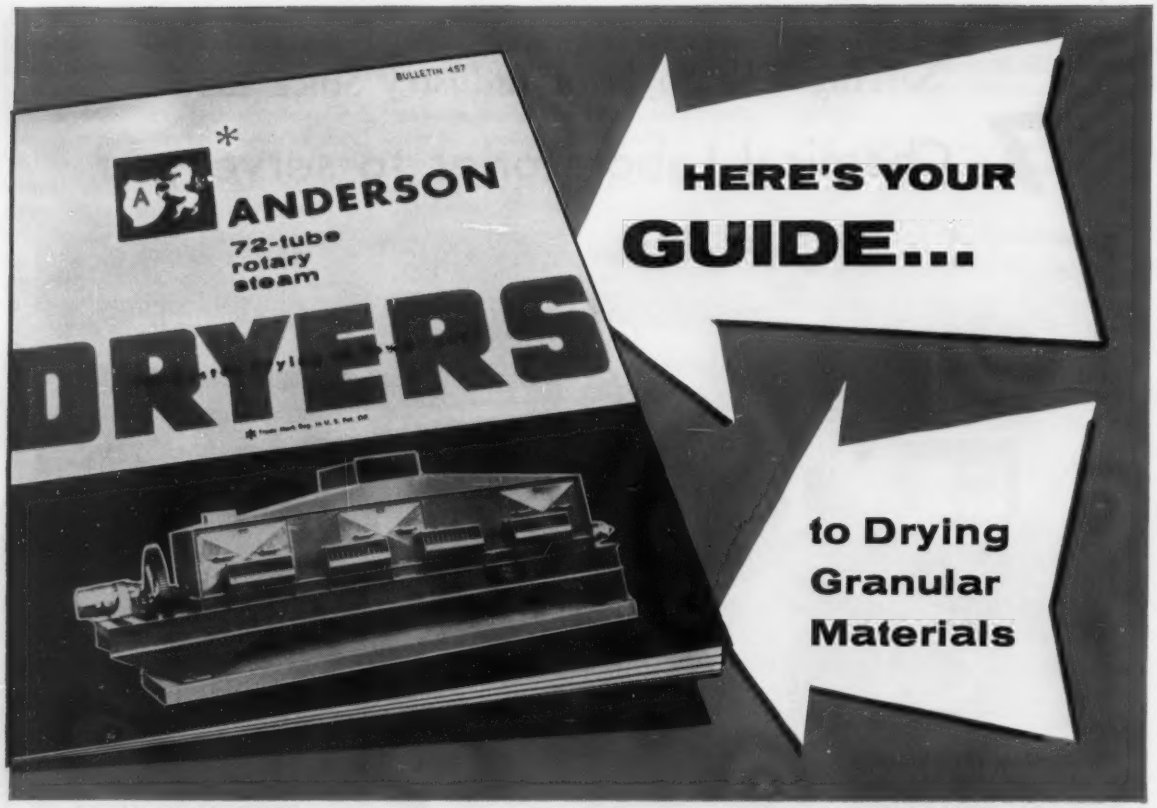

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF

THE CROP, MARKETS AND OTHER ITEMS OF NOTE

Some Comment Is Bullish

A rash of bullish comment on the fats and oils outlook for the coming year broke out in late October. John Cipperly in Feedstuffs quoted USDA officials to the effect that they expect soybean exports to reach 150 million bushels during the 1959-60 marketing year, which would make it appear that disappearance will nearly equal supply, according to Cipperly. (Our Washington sources believe 125 million bushels exports may be a more realistic figure. See Porter Hedge's column page 38.)

Conrad Leslie, Francis I duPont & Co., Chicago, sees a possible crush of 442 million bushels of beans, exports of 125 million and seed and feed usage of 30 million bushels—a total consumption of 597 million bushels, or 5 million more than supplies.

Here are some recent comments by three Midwestern economists:

Ross Milner, Ohio State University extension economist, says **prices for 1959-crop soybeans should be above prices of a year earlier by next summer.** He bases his 12-month forecast on large soybean supplies and an expected strong demand. Dr. Milner notes that government holdings were reduced greatly during the past summer. They as well as private stocks may be cut to 4 million bushels by Oct. 1, 1960. At current low oil prices he expects further increases in exports and a greater use of soybean oil domestically.

J. M. Ragsdale, University of Missouri extension marketing specialist, believes that **growers who have adequate storage can probably profit by short-time storage of the 1959 crop.** However, withholding large quantities of beans from the market for an extended period can have adverse effects for the grower, he says.

Quoting Ragsdale: "For a maximum crush the processor must have a constant supply of beans at reasonable prices. A large withholding of beans from the market might result in temporarily higher prices but this would reduce the size of crush and increase the price of meal." (See also editorial comment by Geo. M. Strayer on page 4.)

Ragsdale notes: "When the 1959-60 marketing season ends, the soybean industry will have used up the production from the two highest yields on record. Production and demand are expected to be in almost perfect balance, with the possibility of no carryover on Oct. 1, 1960."

Leonard W. Schruben, professor of agricultural economics, Kansas State College, also expects a "reasonably" good balance between supplies and demand, and says that in such a year **soybean prices can go up and down quite rapidly.** Quoting him in Kansas Farmer: "There isn't much point to selling below support unless you get into a storage pinch . . . While history doesn't always repeat, it looks as if stronger prices after harvest are in prospect."

More Beans Are Being Sold

Two factors encouraged more selling from the combine this year than in recent seasons—the high moisture content that made the crop unsafe for storage in many cases, and prices above support levels. **But the distress selling of wet beans that had been predicted did not develop.**

Dick Potter, Morgan, Minn., reported his firm has bought 40% of the beans it has received this fall compared to 20% the last 3 years. "As long as we can pay over $1.90 we can buy this percentage. Most customers who are straight storing are doing so for income tax purposes, some for speculation. We dried approximately half of beans we received this fall."

If the price stays up most observers expect a much smaller part of the crop to go under the price support program than went under last year.

But Midsouth observers report a strong holding movement is evident

there, with some beans being privately financed. Much new storage has been built in Arkansas this year and considerable storage is available.

Harvest Started on East Coast

Harvest was getting under way along the East Coast from the Delmarva peninsula south Nov. 1, though it was still being held up by wet weather and soft fields in the Carolinas and Georgia.

George E. Spain, North Carolina agronomy extension specialist, says almost no damage resulted in that state from Hurricane Gracie, which struck in late September, but heavy rains have persisted for over 3 weeks. Hurricane Gracie did blow down soybeans badly in South Carolina but a fair recovery has been expected. However, the S. C. crop reporting service states soybeans are sustaining some wet weather damage, especially on low land.

A Virginia report is that the crop is maturing a little earlier than usual and if the weather is favorable the bulk of the acreage will be combined by Dec. 1.

W. Reade Nicolls, Onley, Va., reports soybean harvest on the Delmarva peninsula is getting off to a good start with yields 8 to 10 bushels less than in 1958. Average this year is 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

Some Damage Reported

In general the quality of the crop is fairly good but much more variable than the past 2 years. In many areas moisture content was too high for safe storage and some high foreign material content was being reported. **Oil content appears to be normal to above normal this year.**

Some deterioration due to the continued wet fields was being reported. There was some shattering and moldy beans from excess moisture in fields.

C. R. Acord, Kansas, Ill., writes that beans are slightly smaller than usual due to summer drought. A. I. Reisz, Ohio Valley Soybean Cooperative, Henderson, Ky., says quality is poor with damage apparently due to high moisture and hot, humid weather in August.

H. E. Grow, Farmers Seed & Nursery Co., Faribault, Minn., reports quality of the crop there is exceptionally good considering the late harvest due to wet weather and soft fields. Potter at Morgan, Minn., says beans are running cleaner this year than ordinary. John R. Thompson, Waseca, Minn., agronomist, believes beans still in the field will show more damage as sprouting and mold are starting to appear.

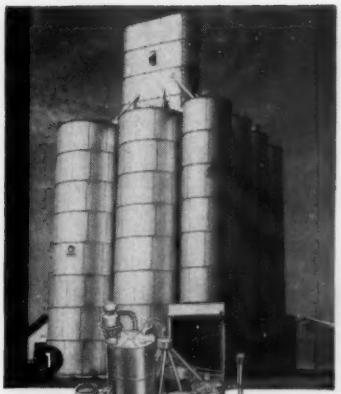
J. B. Edmondson, Danville, Ind., reports weeds the worst in several years, which mars a crop otherwise high in quality. Damage is showing up in late combined beans due to wet weather.

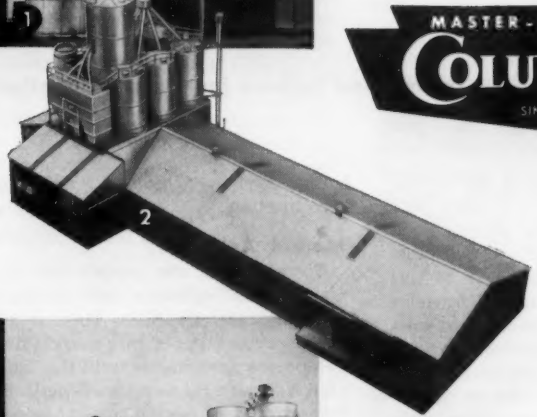
Purple stain of soybeans is being reported in some northern areas this fall, including central and southern Illinois, western Iowa and northwestern Missouri. Purple stain is more common in the South than in the North. Illinois Crop Improvement Association notes it is more or less seasonal and that normally infection is not serious enough to prevent germination of seed in the Cornbelt. (See Association's report, page 39.)

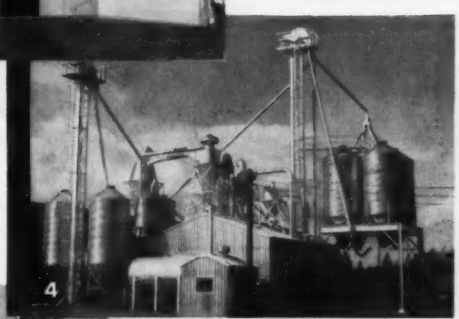
Twenty acres of land infested with the soybean cyst nematode in Pulaski County, Ill., will be treated chemically next spring to prevent its spread to other areas, according to a newspaper report. This will apparently be the first time this method of control has been tried except as a test. Costing $100 per acre, it is too expensive for application over a large area.

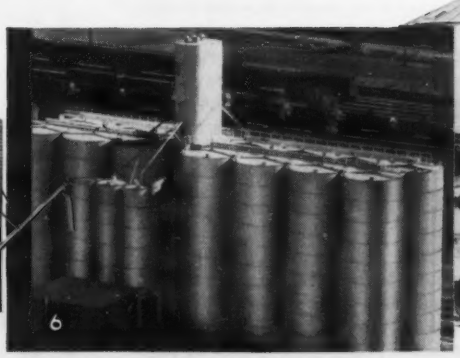
M. G. Stoller, Stollers Seed House, Pauling, Ohio, reports that with the crop about all harvested, the total crop in northwestern Ohio is 10% lower than had been expected in August and September.

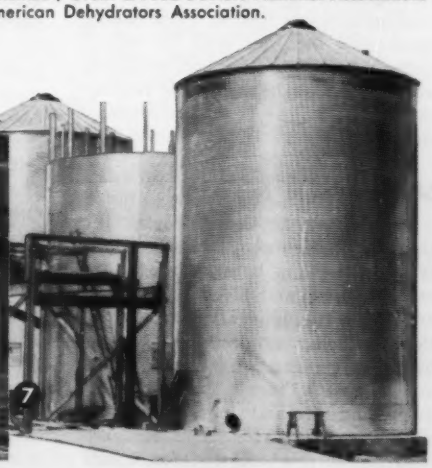
The Department of Agriculture in October announced an agreement with Colombia to finance the sale of $3.4 million worth of soybean or cottonseed oil, the equivalent of 24.2 million pounds. USDA has issued an amended purchase authorization to Iceland providing for purchase of an additional $30,000 worth (about 130 metric tons) of U. S. soybean or cottonseed oil.











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Howard L. Roach

REPORT ON THE SOYBEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICA

It's Later Than You Think

From Mr. Roach's speech before the National Soybean Processors Association

By HOWARD L. ROACH
President, Soybean Council of America, Inc.

CARBOHYDRATES or energy food are not enough to nourish a hungry world. Nitrogen, in the form of protein composed of many amino acids, is also necessary for proper nutrition. In the field of protein, among foodstuffs, there is no over supply. In fact, men brave the storms of the sea seeking fish, hunt and breed animals on the land, and raise seeds and nuts, to supply this hunger for protein, and there is never enough.

Science has shown and experience has proved that soybeans supply the most nearly perfect vegetable protein. Soybeans are an annual crop that can be planted in the spring and harvested in the fall of each year. Soybeans lend themselves to planting, tilling and harvesting with mechanical devices. They can be stored for a period of time without deterioration and because of these facts, processing facilities may be efficiently employed. The end products of processed soybeans, edible vegetable oil and edible vegetable protein, can both be stored until needed.

Shift to More Beans?

Should not the United States, instead of encouraging the production of crops that are being produced by other nations, and of which there is an excess supply, shift our production to more soybeans which we have demonstrated we can produce, and for which there is a constant and increasing demand in the markets of the world? This type of farm program to produce that for which there is a demand is both logical and financially sound.

Valuable as is the oil from the soybean for food and with the crying demand for protein by hungry people, comparatively few people know of the properties of this remarkable plant, the soybean. Because of this fact, the Soybean Council of America was organized with an avowed purpose, "To promote the continued and expanding use of soybeans and soybean products around the world, regardless of where produced or processed." With such a broad program, it is possible to shift the emphasis to soybeans, to fats and oils, to soybean meal for animal feed or to soybean flour for human consumption as occasion demands. Demands constantly shift within countries or groups of countries but that does not mean that the market has been lost, it has only temporarily received a setback.

It is sometimes necessary to shift the emphasis on soy products within a nation. To illustrate, during the past few years Spain has been a very good market for soybean oil to supplement her home-grown olive oil. The Council has been successful in getting restrictions on the sale of soybean oil set aside and the acceptance of soybean oil by the public has been excellent. This year Spain anticipates a large olive oil crop. The olive oil farmer is appealing to the Olive Oil Syndicate to request to the Spanish government to place restrictions on the import of other fats and oils, especially soybean oil.

This is a temporary condition and, therefore, the Soybean Council will, for the next few months, shift our emphasis to soybean meal for animal feeding, soy flour for human consumption, soybean oil for industrial purposes. The name soy will be kept in the minds of people so that when the contemplated abundance of olive oil has been consumed it will not be hard to again say, "Soy oil for human consumption."

Market Activities

To acquaint the people of the world with soybeans and soybean products, the Soybean Council of America has entered into market development agreements with the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to carry on the following activities:

1—To display and to promote soybeans and soybean products at trade fairs sponsored by both USDA and by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

2—To conduct vegetable oil seminars for the exchange and development of ideas relative to grading, refining, hydrogenation, packing, merchandising, and storing.

3—To arrange for foreign visiting groups of persons to inspect processing plants, oil refineries, margarine and shortening plants, and feed mixing plants, in order that there may be a better understanding and knowledge of the problems relative to these industries.

4—To arrange for feed and nutrition seminars for the purpose of showing the value of soybean meal in mixed feed for cattle, hogs and poultry.

5—To conduct conferences with research people, members of the medical profession and others on the use of soy protein (soy flour) for use in bakery products, baby foods, etc., as well as the obtaining of additional information on the value of soybean oil in the human diet and its effect on the production of cholesterol in the blood.

6—To provide demonstrations on farms, in cooperation with local business organizations, showing the value of soybean meal in the rations

of farm animals and poultry as well as demonstrating modern livestock management practices.

7—Demonstration of soybean protein in foods at fairs, schools and school lunch programs.

8—Furnishing technicians to carry out the above, working at all times with local business groups and in cooperation with the USDA as represented by the agricultural attache attached to the embassy within the country where operating.

Some of these activities are being carried out in countries designated by market development projects as written with Foreign Agricultural Service. These countries are Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Israel, Italy, Peru, and Spain.

Some activities are being carried out in countries where there is no formal marketing development agreement. These countries are Greece, India, and Poland.

In all countries where there are market development agreements, Foreign Agricultural Service makes available currency of the local country that has come into the possession of the government of the United States through the sale of agricultural commodities under P. L. 480. All expenses contracted for in the United States, also some expenses contracted for overseas as well as the salary of all American supervisory personnel are paid for in dollars which are voluntarily contributed by processors, growers and others that consider the work of the Council necessary and important.

Feed Symposium

Let me give you an example of an activity in which the Council cooperated this last spring. Starting before the first of the year plans were made for an international animal feed symposium to be held in the United States with 30 invited guests from 10 European nations to be present. These guests were invited by the agricultural attaches in the various countries concerned and represented science, government and business.

Foreign Agricultural Service, together with Agricultural Research Service, sponsored the symposium with the Soybean Council of America cooperating. Cooperation from other interested commodity and business groups was solicited, a program arranged for, and invitations given to outstanding U. S. nutrition and business leaders and all of the details necessary for such an event fell to the officers of the Soybean Council.

From May 4, beginning in Washington, D. C., then continuing to Chicago, to Terre Haute, Ind., to Purdue University, and closing at the Northern Regional Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., on May 12, this group of 30 foreign visitors was the responsibility of the Soybean Council. While the reports received concerning the value of the conference were gratifying I am happy to report that I have visited the participants in Switzerland, Italy, Germany and England within the past 6 weeks and find that there is interest and requests for another symposium at a regional level and later at a national level.

What, you ask, was accomplished? A better understanding of the problems that we each have to face and solve as we try to distribute our agricultural products around the world. I was told in Europe within the last few days that at the international feed symposium various European persons met their counterparts for the first time.

Our Competitors

Time forbids that I go into all of the programs in progress, the results achieved, and plans for the future, but let me say that the Council, acting as a service organization, is telling the people of the world how to use soybeans and soybean products and how to use them in the most efficient manner. We cannot always match prices on soybeans and soybean products in world markets for we have competitors that make price by the stroke of a pen and not by actual trading of values in a market place. The theme of the Council is, therefore, U. S. dependability of supply and knowing how to use soybeans and soybean products efficiently. I am happy to report continued improvement of quality in both soybeans and soybean products, but that does not mean that we are approaching perfection particularly in the case of soy oil and soybeans.

The Soybean Council cooperates with other commodity groups in telling the story about mixed feeds and the story about fats and oils. The Council has in the past and is currently working with the wheat group in demonstrating the use of soy flour to enrich the protein and improve the quality and flavor of certain bakery products. Soybeans are a versatile commodity for we have fats and oils, food for human beings, feed for animals and a host of other products. Many fields are open to us for exploitation that are closed to other commodities.

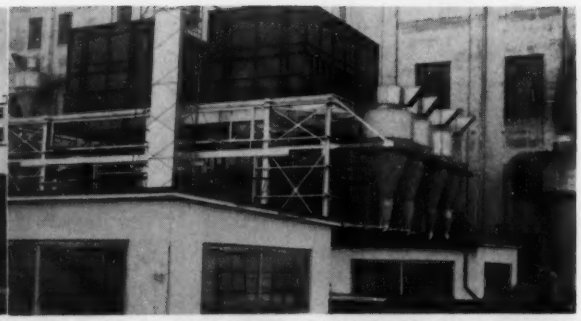
If we are to capture the imagination of the people of the world as they are awakening to higher standards of living and to new values of nutrition, we cannot stand still but must be ever on our way. It is later than we think. The world knows that we are able to supply soybeans and their products, that we have the know-how which we can share with them and they are demanding both the product and the knowledge. While we cannot hope to achieve all things at once we must always remember that the longest journey starts with the first step.

In order to give the Council more freedom of action, and in order that the Council may move when the sign turns green, the board of the Soybean Council of America is asking Foreign Agricultural Service of the USDA to review our existing market development agreements and togther rewrite an overall market development agreement covering 15 countries in Europe, three countries in Asia Minor (The Near East), 11 countries in Asia, (The Far East), three countries in Africa and selected countries in South America and the Caribbean Area. This is a challenging program and will require the continued support of the soybean growers, all the soybean processors, and other segments of the trade.

The support I have reference to is in the form of money, technicians, advice and overall cooperation which you all have so freely given since the inception of the Council. The program of the Soybean Council of America may well be a farm program that will inspire American agriculture to produce commodities wanted by the world in which there is, at the present moment, scant competition. Opportunity is knocking at our soybean door. The time to act is now. "It may be later than we think."

The promotion of Wilbert Crabtree to the position of assistant feed mill superintendent at its Gibson City, Ill., plant, has been announced by Central Soya Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

TWELVE NEW grain storage tanks nearing completion at the New Orleans Elevator will add 2 million bushels to the present 5.1-million-bushel capacity. The elevator is now exporting grain at a rate approaching 150 million bushels annually.



FOUR NEW Eureka cleaners now in operation at the Port of New Orleans' Public Grain Elevator, installed especially for cleaning high-grade soybeans for table use abroad, add 14,000 bushels to the elevator's hourly cleaning capacity.

Big Expansion by New Orleans Elevator

THE PORT of New Orleans Public Grain Elevator, top export elevator in the nation, is now undergoing the greatest physical expansion program in its history, even while it is shipping grain at a rate nearing 150 million bushels annually.

The Port of New Orleans delivered almost 119 million bushels of grain in calendar 1958 and in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, it topped all its own records by delivering more than 134 million bushels.

Long the leading soybean port in the United States, New Orleans is gearing itself, under its elevator expansion program, to serve an even heavier and wider demand for soybeans from abroad.

One of the first projects completed under the $8,450,000 program at the Public Grain Elevator was the installation of four new grain cleaners, which will clean an additional 14,000 bushels an hour or double the elevator's present cleaning capacity.

The four new Eureka cleaning machines are especially designed to separate foreign materials from high-grade soybeans grown for table use. Japanese users of high-grade beans are expected, as a result, to export even more soybeans through New Orleans than they do now. At present Japan buys almost half of the 35 to 40 million bushels shipped annually out of the Port of New Orleans.

Japanese importers of beans from New Orleans have urged that the port provide them with cleaning facilities, so that they could increase their shipments through the port by the addition of considerable quantities of high-grade, cleaned beans.

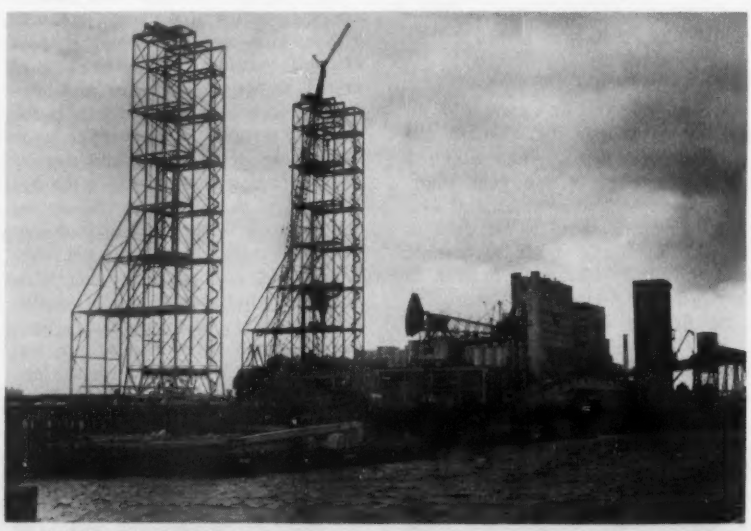
While the new grain-cleaning equipment took high priority in the expansion program at the Public Grain Elevator, other significant changes are being made.

A third ship outloading berth is being added, the binnage capacity of the elevator is being increased from 5,122,000 bushels to 7,122,000 bushels, and three new movable marine legs will take the place of two stationary legs.

Port officials believe that these and other mechanical improvements, designed to be completed by the end of 1960, will increase the inloading capacity of the elevator to 1,200,000 bushels per 20-hour day, and that the present outloading capacity of nearly 140,000,000 bushels a year will easily reach 200 million bushels without incurring costly overtime and demurrage.

New Orleans is spending significant sums of money to keep its elevator facilities the most modern and efficient in the nation.

Walter J. Kilmer has been made manager of the Detroit sales division for U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co., division of National Distillers and Chemical Corp. He has been associated with USI for about 25 years. He succeeds Fred M. Henley, who is retiring.



STEEL FRAMEWORK for two of three new movable marine legs is shown here being installed on the wharf of the Port's Public Grain Elevator. The legs are designed to give greater flexibility to barge unloading operations at the elevator.

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See how this creative manpower can work for you on your next plant or process project. Write for Bulletin 2515, or contact our engineers for a preliminary discussion. Blaw-Knox Company with headquarters in Pittsburgh; branch offices in New York; Haddon Heights, N.J.; Washington, D.C.; Birmingham; Chicago; and San Francisco.

BLAW-KNOX

plant builders for industry...

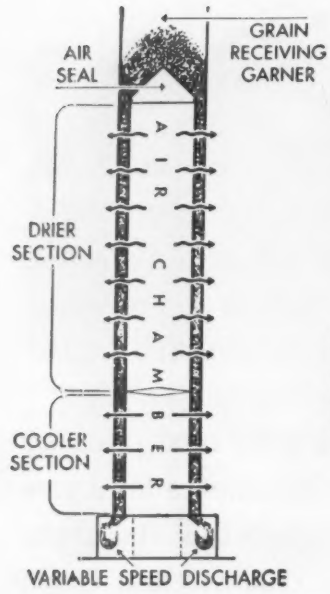
*Combined years of experience of project leaders pictured below.

George Karnofsky
Staff associate for the Vice President of Development and Research. Came to Blaw-Knox in 1943... helped evolve a program in solvent extraction. Invented and holds patents on the Rotocel Extractor. Participated in laboratory research on the properties of oil seeds. Reported findings in a short course of the American Oil Chemists. Contributed to vapor desolventizer-deodorizer process for producing high protein soluble meal.

Reno J. White
Assistant Section Manager, Fats & Oils Department. Coming to Blaw-Knox in 1946, he has held the position of project engineer and senior process engineer. Assignments varied from relatively small process units to large, complete plant installations —including site development, all operations of construction and initial startup. He has made significant contributions to several Blaw-Knox processes for upgrading all types of fats and oils.

Armin R. Jensen
Technical Service Engineer, joined Blaw-Knox in 1943. Engaged in laboratory research for five years—exploring solvent extraction problems, and developing the Rotocel Extractor. Supervised initial operation of many solvent extraction plants, including one in Japan. Worked on the first basket type extractor and the centrifuge type extractor. He has served as a field engineer on process equipment, piping installations, and testing.

Hal B. Coats
Ph. D., Section Manager in charge of plants and processes for the fats and oils industry; staff associate in the Blaw-Knox research and development office. Joined Blaw-Knox in 1943. Plant experience includes: solvent extraction, continuous fat splitting, fatty acid distillation, deodorizing units, and hydrogenation. Directed research laboratory working on processing procedures. Designed, built and operated bench and semi-pilot scale equipment.



Cut-a-way drawing shows Shanzer's exclusive, narrow screen column design principle. All the grain is near warm air source for absolute drying uniformity and tremendous capacity. All the grain is completely contained; no ledges; no obstruction to either grain or air flow. Complete drying and cooling cycle is open to operator's inspection.

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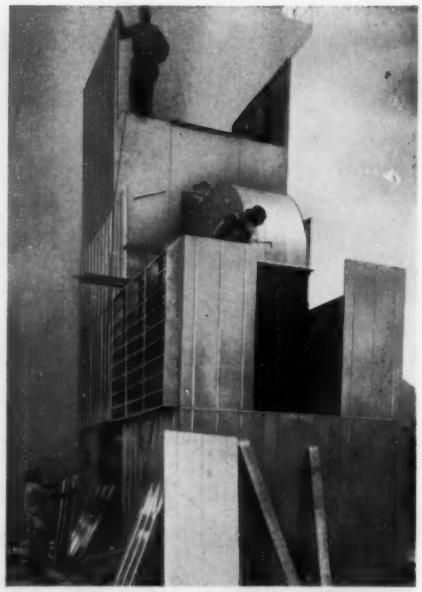

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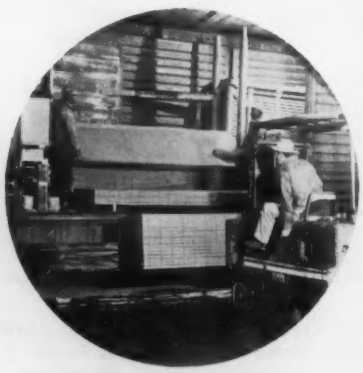
Behind this loyalty is Shanzer's quarter-century policy of specialization in the manufacture of quality grain drying equipment. Owners know that a Shanzer unit means more uniform drying, lower maintenance and operating cost, trouble-free performance and outstanding operating safety.

Shanzer's severest competition does in fact come from other Shanzer units, some a decade or two decades "new," which are still delivering top economy and performance. Talk with a Shanzer owner, see the difference, you'll agree the value buy in driers is a Shanzer.

Complete planning assistance on such things as drier layout, flow problems and special handling equipment has saved thousands of dollars for customers in many instances. Shanzer's quarter-century experience and fully staffed engineering department are at your call.



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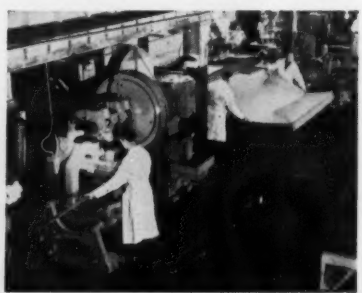

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Look for Record '60 Exports

WORLD EXPORTS of fats, oils, and oilseeds in 1959 are expected to set a new record of 8.6 million short tons, oil equivalent, according to Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

The estimated increase of 6% from 1958 and 34% from the 1950-54 average is accounted for largely by this year's sharp step-up in edible vegetable oil shipments. Exports of industrial oils and animal fats also will be substantially larger than last year.

The estimated 500,000-ton increase in world exports of fats and oils can be accounted for entirely by larger U. S. exports.

World production of fats, oils, and oilseeds in 1959 is tentatively estimated at 33.6 million tons, oil equivalent—up only 5% from 1958. Highlighting the production picture is the record output of edible vegetable oils and animal fats.

For 1960, early indications are that the total outturn of fats and oils again will be high, but not as high as in 1959.

Edible oil production in 1960 probably will be at record or near-record levels owing chiefly to large cottonseed and soybean crops in the United States, increased olive oil output in the Mediterranean, and continued large peanut crops in Africa and India. The extent of drought damage in Mainland China and the Ukraine and the degree to which Argentina's edible oil output recovers will be important factors in 1960 world production.

World production of copra is not expected to show any substantial recovery at least through mid-1960, because of continued drought in major producing areas in the first half of this year. Smaller flaxseed crops in Canada and the United States very likely will reduce total industrial oil production.

A record tonnage of edible vegetable oils, including the oil equivalent of oilseeds, is entering world trade in 1959. Substantially larger tonnages of U. S. cottonseed oil, U. S. soybeans and oil, and African peanuts and oil account for the expansion from 1958 in edible vegetable oil trade this year.

World production of edible vegetable oils this year, from oilseeds harvested mostly in 1958, is expected to exceed last year's outturn by 1.1 million tons, because of record world crops of soybeans, cottonseed, peanuts, and sunflower seed and an expansion of one-fourth in sesame seed output.

Cottonseed and cottonseed oil exports probably will increase from last year by about two-thirds; most of the increase will be in shipments by the United States.

Because of the record outturn of cottonseed in 1958, world production of cottonseed oil in 1959 is expected to reach a new high of over 2 million tons. Cotton and cottonseed production is believed to have expanded sharply in Mainland China last year.

The spectacular rise in exports of soybeans and oil during the last 6 years will be even more pronounced in 1959, when exports probably will be about one-fourth larger than in 1958. Heavy movement of U. S. beans and oil accounts for most of the increase.

U. S. soybean exports, which will well surpass the 100-million-bushel mark for the first time, have been in strong demand, occasioned by: (1) short copra supplies; (2) reduced Northern European stocks; and (3) sharply increased needs in Japan.

The record volume of U. S. soybean oil entering foreign trade stems from the strong demand for oil under P. L. 480 agreements mostly with Mediterranean olive oil producing countries to supplement their own edible oil production.

Exports from Mainland China may not vary greatly from last year. While January-May exports of soybeans through the Suez Canal were almost double those of the comparable period of the year before, the increase was due in part to the fact that no exports went to Japan.

Soybean oil production this year from 1958-crop soybeans will reach a new peak for the fifth consecutive year. The increase in U. S. soybean output, which was almost one-fifth larger than the year before and nearly double the 10-year (1947-56) average, accounted for nearly 90% of the estimated increase in world output.

World production of soybean oil in 1960 may fall short of this year's record. Drought in Mainland China may adversely affect the 1959 soybean crop in that major producing country. The soybean crop in the United States will decline also. This will be the first time since 1954 that there has been no increase from the previous year.

Arabian Banker Visits With ASA President

ASA PRESIDENT Simcox and Mr. Qiblawi.

ARABIAN BANKER Munther Darwish Qiblawi of Jidda, Saudi Arabia, visited C. G. Simcox, president of the American Soybean Association, at Assumption, Ill., Oct. 2 when this photo was taken. Mr. Qiblawi, who is assistant chief of the documentary credits department of the National Commercial Bank at Jidda, is in this country studying rural banking and U. S. agricultural methods.

Mr. Simcox took him into the soybean fields and followed the beans to the modern country elevator of the Assumption Cooperative Grain Co. where they observed the first movement of beans into the market channel.

Mr. Qiblawi was much impressed with the amount of surplus food we have in the United States.

Hartz Wins Digest Subscription Contest

JAKE HARTZ, JR., Stuttgart, Ark., was the recipient of a $25 savings bond as results of the "Little Asa" subscription contest to the Soybean Digest were announced.

Jake, who has long been a staunch supporter for the Association, with his family helped pioneer the soybean industry in the South. The Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Inc., is a familiar name there.

Jake has always taken an active part in soybean promotion work and has served on the ASA board of directors for 10 years. He is an ASA past president and is now chairman of the resolutions committee and also on the awards committee.

Congratulations, Jake!

The board of directors of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, has selected H. Robert Diercks to board membership. He has been vice president of Cargill's grain division since 1954. He replaces James E. Dorsey who died recently while hunting in Idaho.

General Mills to Market MPF

MULTI-PURPOSE FOOD, a dietary protein concentrate, providing a low-cost source of essential amino acids, vitamins and minerals, will be manufactured and marketed by General Mills, Inc., effective Dec. 1.

This announcement was made jointly by Sewall D. Andrews, Jr., vice president and general manager of the oilseeds division of General Mills, Minneapolis, and Clifford E. Clinton, president of the Meals for Millions Foundation, Inc., of Los Angeles.

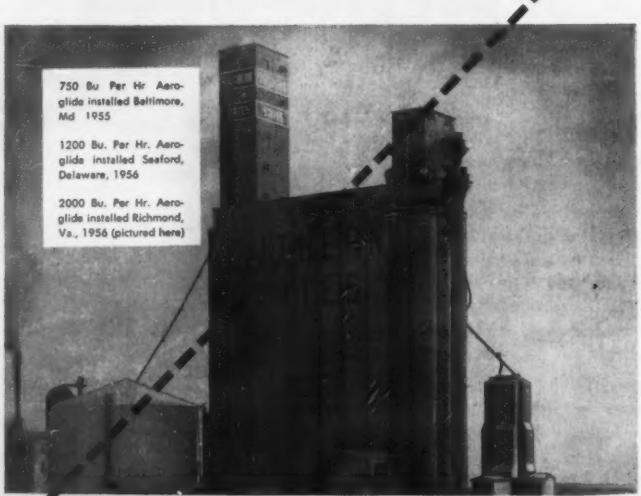
Multi-Purpose Food (MPF) is the widely publicized "3¢ meal" originally developed by Dr. Henry Borsook at the California Institute of Technology. It is a soybean product. It has been introduced into more than 100 countries since 1946 by the nonprofit Meals for Millions Foundation. Two ounces of MPF provide one-third of the recommended daily dietary allowance for protein, vitamins A, D, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, iron, calcium, phosphorus and iodine. By providing these essential nutrients at low cost to the underfed and malnourished, MPF has played an important role in combating famine and starvation on hunger fronts throughout the world.

"Now," Clinton stated, "it will be possible to meet the ever growing demand from Americans who wish to purchase MPF and utilize its benefits. Making good nutrition available at low cost which everyone can afford to pay is a responsibility we have to our own peopie as well as to people abroad."

Initially, Andrews stated, MPF will be introduced to institutions, schools, relief agencies, camps and restaurants, as a stable, fortified, low-cost, protein food in concentrated form. It will also be available to Civil Defense agencies for use in case of national emergency or major disasters.

The arrangement entered into with General Mills will enable the Foundation to expand its worldwide educational program, using MPF as an example of how dietary deficiencies of malnourished people can be corrected through the application of 20th century food technology to abundant, available materials of great nutritional value, the use of which as human food is now greatly restricted. Introduction of the MPF idea is accomplished through grants and relief agencies, to governmental and private institutions for trial tests under observation of medical, health and welfare authorities. More than 56 million "meals" have been distributed to date through such grants.

Another Repeat Customer For


750 Bu Per Hr Aeroglide installed Baltimore, Md 1955
1200 Bu. Per Hr. Aeroglide installed Seaford, Delaware, 1956
2000 Bu. Per Hr. Aeroglide installed Richmond, Va., 1956 (pictured here)

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Thailand Soybean Crop Lower Than Last Year

THAILAND'S 1958-59 soybean crop is estimated at 797,300 bushels, one-fifth below the 1 million bushels grown in 1957-58, reports Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Thailand has two crops of soybeans, one interplanted and harvested in September and the other grown alone in rice paddies after each year's rice harvest and mainly harvested in March.

America's Finest MILLION-BUSHEL FLAT STORAGE *is Butler!*

Grainmen have found that big, flat storage is a sound investment . . . a tested, profitable, safe way to store and handle large volumes of grain.

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Butler and the nationwide network of Butler Builders have provided the grain storage industry with safe, flat storage for years. From this experience Butler and Butler Builders have developed the knowledge and the techniques needed to solve the special problems of big storage.

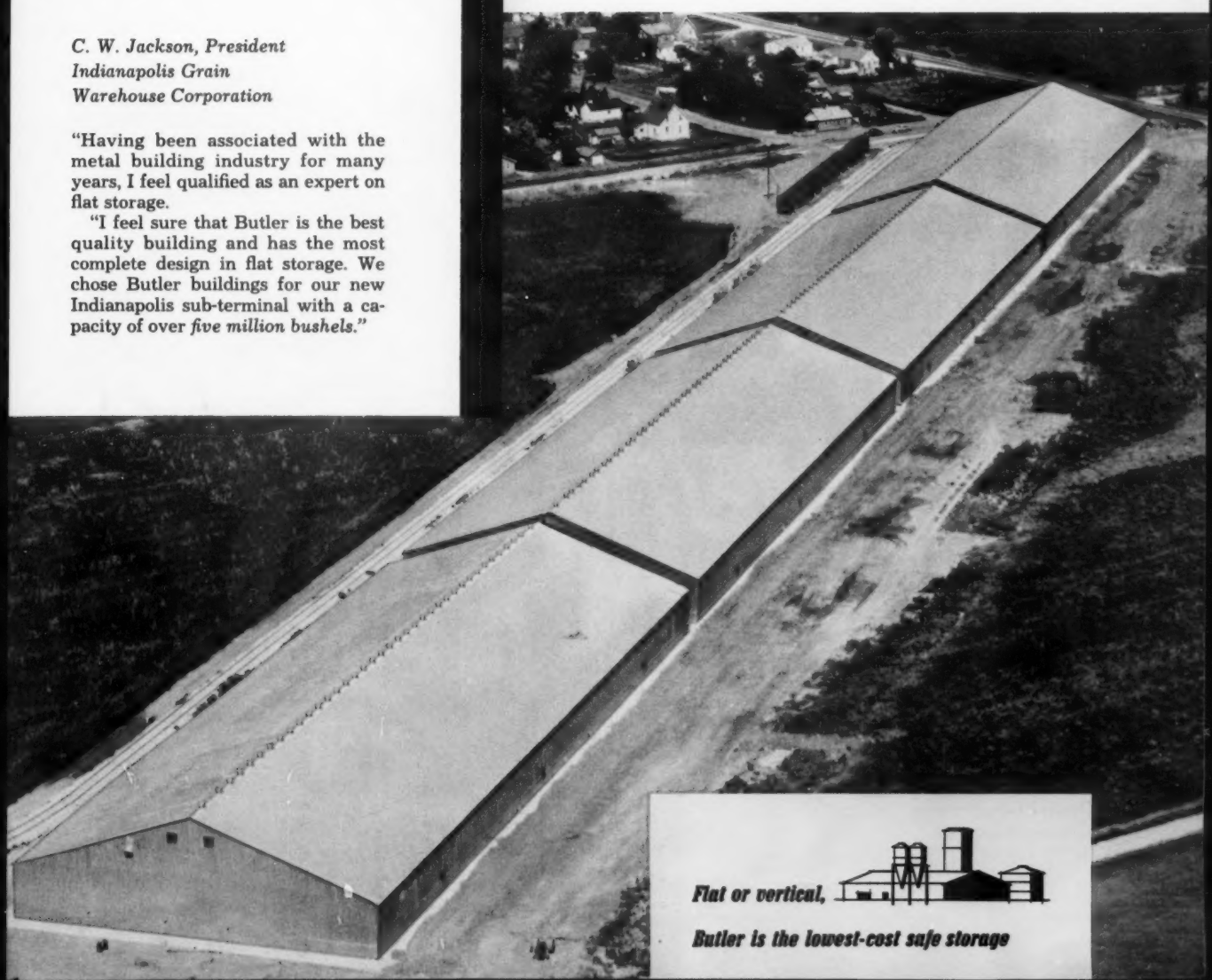
Today when grainmen think in terms of a major investment in *million-bushel* flat storage, they turn to Butler and the network of Butler Builders.

You, too, can take advantage of Butler's experience and Butler's know-how, backed by an experienced local Builder. Use it to build big, safe, profitable storage.

C. W. Jackson, President
Indianapolis Grain
Warehouse Corporation

"Having been associated with the metal building industry for many years, I feel qualified as an expert on flat storage.

"I feel sure that Butler is the best quality building and has the most complete design in flat storage. We chose Butler buildings for our new Indianapolis sub-terminal with a capacity of over *five million bushels.*"



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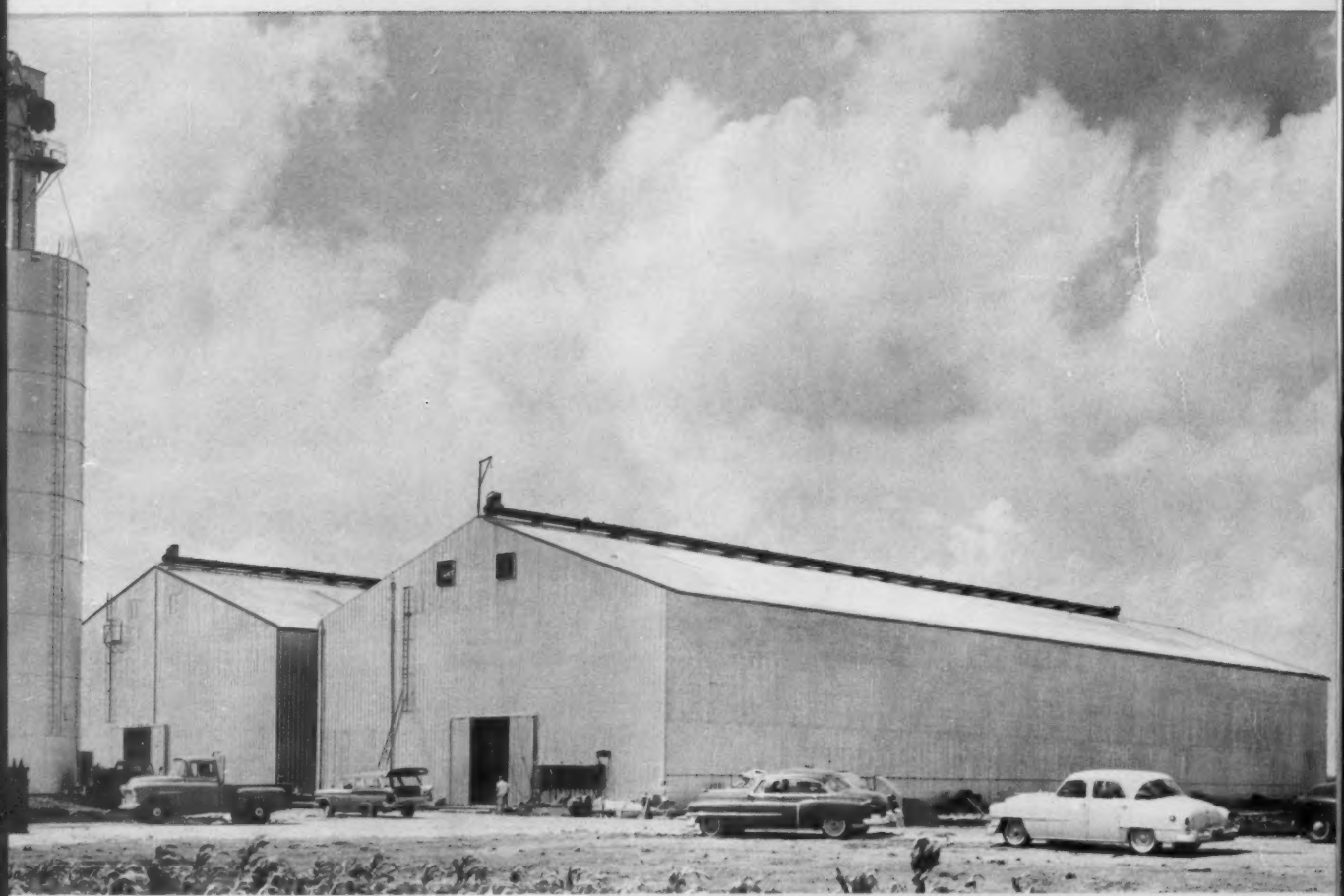
Butler is the lowest-cost safe storage

Here's why the men who buy
MILLION-BUSHEL *storage...BUY BUTLER*



"Now that the first stage of the C. W. Hicks Grain Terminal has been completed, I want to tell you how pleased I am. It is an outstanding job. The tremendous cubic content of my Butler buildings has enabled me to store over 600,000 bushels of corn in each – surpassing all my expectations. On the basis of this experience, I have decided to make this an all-Butler installation–flat storage buildings, scale house, switch house and Butler bolted receiving tanks."

C. W. Hicks
Hicks Grain Terminal, Inc.
Roberts, Illinois

Still accepting grain in this new 1,000,000-bushel Butler flat storage building is J. E. McLelland of Wortham, Texas. Another good example of Butler big-volume storage, this building is 80 feet wide and 400 feet long, with 30-foot sidewalls. Full-height partitions divide it inside, enabling owner to store four different commodities at one time. This giant installation is owned and operated by . . .

J. E. McLelland, J. E. McLelland & Son
Wortham, Texas

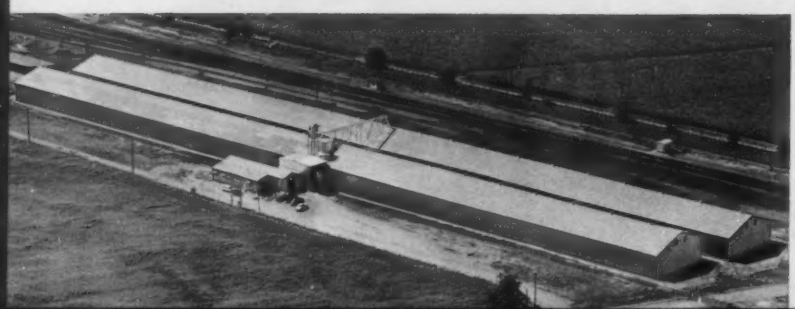
"Prior to construction of our new elevator we investigated many types of flat storage structures. We chose Butler buildings because of their sturdy sidewalls, their low-cost-per-bushel-stored and their record—in this area—of never having breakout trouble. Our 40,000-bushel, fourteen-bin working house—constructed of Butler square steel tanks—leaves nothing to be desired in grain handling ease."

Paul K. Crowner, Manager
Giltner Grain & Supply, Inc., Giltner, Nebraska

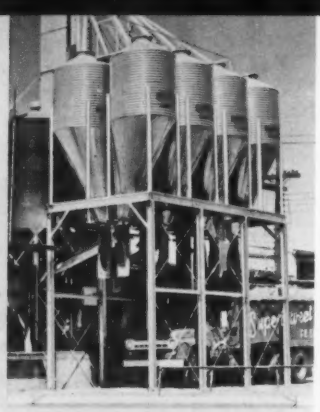
"We could not afford, in launching our new business, to risk buying grain storage that might jeopardize our chances of success. That's why we chose a Butler building and equipment. We want to express our satisfaction."

W. C. Ferguson
Vice President
Upland Grain Company
Upland, Nebraska

Anywhere you look, you're apt to see...



BUTLER BIG-VOLUME FLAT STORAGE



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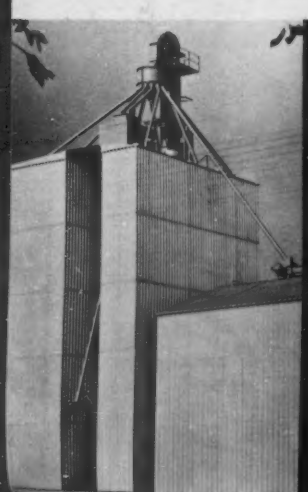

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WIDE ATTENTION has been attracted by these broilers grown in glass jars to demonstrate the difference in growth attained between broilers fed the latest formulas and those fed older type rations. That's Javier de Salas who conducted the experiment in the picture. Two of the broilers were shown at the Salonika Fair.

U. S. PROCESSED soybean meal is inspected by Soybean Council's Dominic J. Marcello (left foreground) with Estes E. Firestone, Panhandle A & M College. Behind them is Giuseppe Mainardi (left) who won top dairy honors at the Cremona, Italy, fair, and Adelmo Rigoli, sales manager for Consorzio Agrario. Mainardi buys U. S. soybean meal from Consorzio.

Feature U.S. Feeds at Cremona

By EARL C. RICHARDSON

Extension Editor, Michigan State University

AMERICAN SOYBEANS for protein and U. S.-bred bulls for good breeding — that is the combination which helped Giuseppe Mainardi win top honors in the International Fair of Dairy Cattle at Cremona, Italy, Sept. 10-21.

Ten of his Holstein-Friesian animals won top class honors. He had the grand champion female of the show and his herd was classed higher than any other in the Holstein breed from Italy and five other nations—Denmark, Holland, Sweden, West Germany and Switzerland.

A visit to the Mainardi farm shows why. He has adopted many management practices recognized in the United States as being the best for maximum milk production. He has gone against the traditional European custom of barn housing of animals and is converting to the "open-stable" or loose housing. Herd production is more than 12,000 pounds average.

He used a mixed feed of 18% to 20% protein for milking cows and insists on U. S. processed soybean meal in his mixed feed purchased from the Consorzio Agrario (Cooperative) in Cremona. Native grown hybrid corn is the basic carbohydrate.

Mainardi took over the farm operations several years ago from his father. They have 500 head of purebred Holsteins, free of tuberculosis and Bang's disease. Such herds are not very numerous in Italy. They have about 200 cows milking at all times.

The Consorzio Agrario is one of the largest cooperatives in the world and a large importer of U. S. soybeans and soybean products.

Dominic Marcello, representing the Soybean Council of America in Italy, says importation of U. S. soybeans in Italy continues to strengthen even with strong competition from Manchurian beans from Red China and peanuts from South Africa.

Mainardi and other top dairymen of Italy spent considerable time at the U. S. exhibit on balanced feeding of livestock sponsored by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and American feed interest. Robert D. O'Neill of the U. S. embassy staff, Rome, is exhibit manager. They questioned feeding experts from the United States on feed mixtures, management and breeding.

Professor Estes E. Firestone, director of the dairy department, Panhandle A and M College, Goodwell, Okla., Frederick M. Lege, marketing specialist for dairy, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, and Dr. Lane Moore, director of dairy cattle nutrition research, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, assisted in answering questions.

Representatives of the office of the agricultural attache, U. S. Embassy, Rome, and Fred Marti, Dominic Marcello and Jose Muentefering of the Soybean Council of America office in Rome, were available at the exhibit during the fair.

U. S. Soy Meal Display At Salonika Trade Fair

AT THE Salonika, Greece, International Trade Fair in September the agricultural exhibit, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and managed by James Martin of USDA, featured sorghum and soybean meal as important items in a balanced feed, reports Javier de Salas, the Soybean Council's Spanish director, who was in attendance. This fair is the oldest and best known in Greece, with most European countries participating in it and Russia presenting a very interesting exhibit.

This exhibit was well timed, since the Greek government is trying to change from a wheat economy to a livestock economy and is especially interested in helping the development of the poultry industry. The poultry co-ops are growing rapidly and so is the broiler industry.

The co-ops, the independent poul-

SOYBEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC.

try farms and the mixed feed manufacturers know about soybean meal, and the main problem is price as they have not been in direct touch with processors.

Two broilers in glass jars, a project of de Salas, demonstrating the difference in weight attained by proper feeding methods, were also shown and attracted the attention of the visitors. The American Farm School at Salonika, which has been pioneering broiler production and adequate livestock feeding, and which raised the two broilers, also trained pigs to push a button to ask for their feed, and this exhibit was extremely popular with the visitors.

The Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Karamanlis, visited the agricultural exhibit on opening day and expressed his interest in the products shown.

Cargill's Knodt Addresses Seminar

FUTURE EXPANSION of the animal feed industry must be based on nutritional and systems research, it was predicted by Cloy B. Knodt, director of the Cargill-Nutrena research farm in an address before the Spanish Livestock Nutrition Seminar, at Valladolid, Spain, Oct. 8.

"The advancement of the feed industry is directly related to its ability to provide more efficient feeds, combined with services — breeding, housing, disease control and management — required by livestock and poultry producers," he said.

Dr. Knodt said the key to future growth lies in combinations of new techniques to make better and increased use of vitamins, minerals and as yet unidentified growth factors, to continue the improvement of feed formulas with high-protein level mixes, to design more efficient production systems, and to expedite formulation with linear programming on high-speed electronic calculators.

Dr. Knodt spoke as representative of the Soybean Council of America, and preceded his predictions with an outline of the U. S. feed industry's past developments in farm animal research.

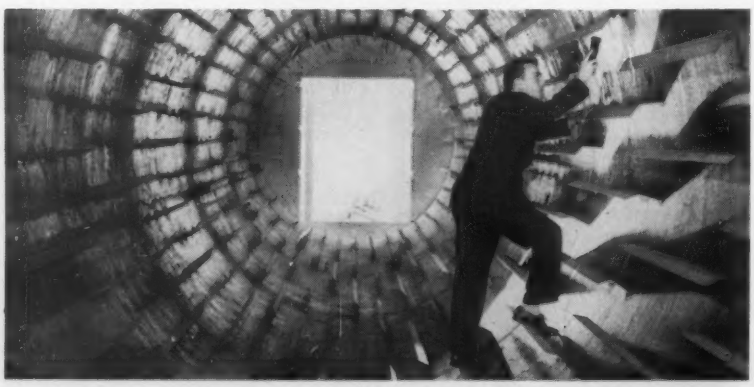
Will Take Part in Bombay, India, Fair

A CONTRACT has recently been made between the Soybean Council and the U. S. Department of Commerce for the participation of the Council in the trade fair in Bombay, India, during February.

Soybean oil and protein in human foods will again be featured, as at the fairs at New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras during the past year.

U. S. CONGRESSMEN visit soybean exhibit of the Soybean Council at the Small Industries Fair at Madras, India. Left to right, Congressman W. R. Poage, Texas; David R. Farlow, in charge of the exhibit; Congressman Paul Jones, Missouri; and Alfred E. Wellon, acting counsel general. Congressman Jones is from the heart of Missouri's soybean section and both Congressmen are members of the House agricultural committee.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Ezra Taft Benson and Fred Marti of the Soybean Council examine soybeans in the U. S. exhibit at the International Food Fair at Cologne, Germany. The display featured high quality foods made with soy flour and soy oil. Two German firms are now marketing new high protein flour for use in soups, gravy, sauces, and meat balls. They are Holtz & Willemsen under license of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and Hensel-Werke.



"DAVENPORT" ROTARY COOLER at large SOYBEAN PLANT

Interior view of a 10'-0" dia. x 50'-0" long DAVENPORT Rotary Air Cooler for cooling soy bean meal as it is discharged from a desolventizer unit. Lifting flights shown drop the product through the stream of ambient air, which dissipates the heat from the product.

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ROTARY DRYERS Steam Tube, Hot Air and Direct Fire

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ROTARY COOLERS Water and Air

Kure City Meeting Discusses Group Meals

By SHIZUKA HAYASHI

Managing Director, Japanese American Soybean Institute, Nikkatsu International Bldg., No. 1-Chome Yurakucho Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan

A SPECIAL meeting was held under auspices of Kure City Health Center, Hiroshima Prefecture, on Sept. 18. About 80 attended representing nutritionists in charge of group meals of the different organizations including a ship building company, hospitals, schools and self defense forces. This was the first attempt by the Japanese American Soybean Institute to exchange views with the leaders in charge of the preparation of recipes for various bodies representing thousands of people.

The major part of this meeting was given over to panel discussions. Five women speakers were selected from various organizations—the Kure Ship Building Yard, the State Kure Hospital, Hiroshima University Hospital and two primary schools. The theme of the discussion covered problems concerning the utilization of soybean products in group feeding. Each of the speakers explained how the meals of her own organization are planned and prepared. Methods of group feeeding and recipes for the different organizations vary, of course, but the most important question in these group diets is the cost of each meal.

The important role played by protein and fat is well recognized by those responsible for group feeding. The question is naturally focused on the best and most economical nutritional sources. Soybeans and soybean products are the most ideal and cheapest source of protein and fat.

Meals for all the groups represented that day by the respective nutritionists included soybeans and soybean products like miso, tofu, aburaage (fried tofu) and natto.

There are, however, some drawbacks with soybeans and soybean products. Not everybody likes soy products. According to a survey made by one of the grammar schools as to the degree of school children's liking for the different lunch foods, soybean products were not included in the 10 foods liked best by the children. In 10 different foods which were not liked by the children there were included four items of soy products. The high nutritional values of soybean products are known but the foods need to be so prepared so that they are palatable enough to entice the appetite.

The defense forces are fond of tofu but because of a limited budget they are not able to eat tofu daily. In the Tokyo area tofu is now sold in polyethylene bags suitable for carrying. Sausages made from tofu are sold in the Tokyo area but are not obtainable yet in the rural areas.

Sixty-six samples of soybean dishes prepared by the different groups were displayed at the meeting.

The Japanese American Soybean Institute gave away samples of bread especially baked with soybean meal mixed with flour for sampling. School lunch teachers were much interested and asked for the price of soy flour.

ORDERLY MARKETING
OF SOYBEANS
ASSURES A SOUND INDUSTRY

The general technique of moving soybeans through the normal channels of trade by government assistance in the marketing of the oil fraction is of tremendous significance. It is vastly superior to the system devised primarily for grains and cotton of government *loans and CCC acquisitions*, for the following reasons:

1—The increase in net farm income is greater than any possible government costs.

2—More soybean meal is available at reasonable prices, thus providing better balanced rations and better net returns to livestock and poultry producers.

3—The soybean crop moves into consumption and not into government storage.

4—Exporters and importers of soybeans are commercial buyers in the open market—not "bargain hunters" from government hoards.

LAUHOFF SOYA CO.
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Soybean Harvest Lags in North

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture pegged the U. S. soybean crop at 530 million bushels in its Oct. 1 report. This was not quite 3 million bushels below the September estimate. The C. M. Galvin-duPont report also as of Oct. 1 placed the crop at 525 million bushels.

USDA estimated average per-acre yield at 24.1 bushels, just a tenth of a bushel below last year's alltime record high.

USDA reported prospects had changed very little from a month ago in any major producing area.

The Canadian crop is 14% smaller than last year's record 6.6 million bushels, due to a 5% decline in sown acreage and to less favorable growing conditions, according to USDA.

Harvest progress in most northern areas was generally behind a year ago due to unfavorable weather during much of October, and there was a wider variation in both yield and quality of the crop than a year ago.

The major part of the crop was still in the fields in southern and southeastern sections.

Local reports from Soybean Digest correspondents:

Illinois. J. E. Johnson, Champaign, (10-20): Harvest should be completed this week. Not many fields left. These are Clark or very late seeded fields. Considerable hail damage over the territory. General yield level will run 5 bushels less than 1958. Decrease comes from very dry local areas. First combining in early September very low moisture beans with considerable cracks and splits. After rains started in late September moisture slightly higher with a very heavy field loss. Smallest advance selling of the crop in years. More beans back on farms that will go under loan or purchase agreement. General opinion is bullish.

L. Parke Kerbaugh, Stanford (10-19): Total yield 20% less than 1958. Moisture content high. More foreign material than usual. Beans combined early quality good. Those after 2 weeks rain show some damage.

Kansas. B. E. Henline, Soy-Rich Products, Inc., Wichita (10-19): Muddy fields, pretty slow combining. Good quality beans considering 12 to 20 inches of rain since Sept. 23. 95% of crop being sold outright. Very little will go under loan.

Minnesota. Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye (10-20): Yield off not more than 10% from 1958. Our lightest soil in drought area produces about 15 bushels per acre. Our best soils go up to 35 bushels per acre. Had lots of wet weather but it has cleared and conditions are good. Quality very good now.

Leo C. Lester, Worthington (10-19): Per-acre yield up 10% compared with 1958. With the reduction in acres will probably have 5% to 10% less total beans. 50% of crop is being sold outright.

Missouri. Harold Lumsden, Essex (10-19): Combining will be completed when rains allow. Total yield 90% of 1958. All Clarks and Perrys had field damage. 80% of crop being sold outright.

Mississippi. W. T. McKinney, Anguilla (10-19): Harvesting of crop except for small acreage of early beans will get under way this week if weather permits. With exception of excessive foreign growth which will cause some difficulty very satisfactory crop is indicated. Most beans will be sold if harvest price is $1.90 to $2.00.

Ohio. G. G. McIlroy, Irwin (10-18): Yield little higher on less acreage than in 1958. Quality very good. A little frost damage showing up last few days. Some processors having difficulty getting beans for 100% operation.

Oklahoma. Weekly Crop and Weather Bulletin (10-20): Losses of soybeans from the recent flooding of bottom land in the eastern part of the state ran very high on individual farms. Reduction in the state's production may prove to be substantial.

South Dakota. Weekly Weather, Crop and Livestock Report (10-20): Beans have been small and yields generally light in the main producing northeast section. So far there have been only small losses from shattering.

Ontario. R. H. Peck, River Canard (10-19): Yield about same in Essex County as in 1958. Quality looks very good on average. May be some damaged beans with excessive rain.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
	— Bushels —			—— 1,000 bushels ——		
N. Y.	16.2	17.0	14.0	100	102	84
N. J.	18.9	25.0	26.0	555	1,125	1,066
Pa.	17.3	22.0	21.0	381	330	294
Ohio	22.5	26.0	27.0	24,800	37,466	38,421
Ind.	22.9	26.5	26.5	41,410	58,432	57,850
Ill.	24.2	28.0	26.5	96,964	140,364	126,590
Mich.	20.5	23.0	24.0	2,668	6,095	5,160
Wis.	14.8	14.5	18.0	830	1,740	1,584
Minn.	19.0	17.5	18.0	30,879	53,935	39,312
Iowa	22.8	25.5	26.5	44,343	78,668	62,884
Mo.	19.0	26.0	24.0	27,917	55,432	52,800
N.Dak.	13.6	13.5	12.0	953	3,672	2,676
S.Dak.	15.0	11.5	10.0	1,712	2,978	1,420
Nebr.	20.6	30.0	28.5	1,919	6,180	3,762
Kans.	11.8	22.0	22.0	4,094	9,262	9,020
Del.	16.8	22.5	22.0	1,529	3,622	3,674
Md.	18.0	22.0	21.0	2,136	4,246	4,200
Va.	17.8	22.5	21.0	3,274	6,052	5,817
N. C.	16.8	23.0	22.0	5,426	10,212	10,494
S. C.	12.0	15.5	15.5	1,782	5,611	6,060
Ga.	11.1	12.5	16.0	536	1,125	1,312
Fla.	[1] 19.3	25.0	24.0	[1] 424	1,150	1,104
Ky.	18.0	24.5	25.0	2,286	3,871	3,500
Tenn.	18.4	23.5	24.0	3,554	6,486	6,960
Ala.	19.3	22.5	23.0	1,646	2,970	3,289
Miss.	16.2	23.0	24.0	7,013	18,400	20,736
Ark.	18.0	24.5	24.0	15,163	49,637	53,112
La.	17.4	22.0	23.0	1,196	2,860	3,174
Okla.	11.8	22.5	22.0	455	1,012	1,188
Tex.	[1] 18.9	26.0	30.0	106	1,378	2,250
U. S.	21.0	24.2	24.1	326,020	574,413	529,793

[1] Short-time average. October 1959, crop reporting board, AMS, USDA.

HARVEST. Shirlen Rosenthal combines Harosoy soybeans on his farm near Harvel, Ill., Sept. 17. He said the crop was running 35 bushels per acre.

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SPECIFY NEW, IMPROVED PENOLA HEXANE for best results in your processing.

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- The purity of new Penola Debenzenized Hexane is carefully guarded from the refinery to you.
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Penola

Promotions, Transfers By Ralston Purina Co.

Frank E. Beatty

W. T. Lane

The creation of two new sales regions, the appointment of sales managers for each of these regions, and other Purina sales management promotions and transfers have been announced by H. B. Morris, **Ralston Purina** vice president and general chow sales manager. All changes became effective in October.

W. T. Lane, assistant sales manager of the old grainbelt region, became sales manager of the new central region with headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind. This region includes five sales divisions covering areas in Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio.

Frank E. Beatty, sales manager of the north Pacific division, became sales manager of the new north central region with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn. This region has five sales divisions covering areas in Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Meade Summers, sales manager of the Pacific region, transferred to Purina headquarters in St. Louis as manager of special sales.

W. W. Elfrank, sales manager of the central division, became assistant sales manager of the eastern region, headquartering in Alexandria, Va.

Walter R. Montgomery, livestock and dairy products sales manager for the southern region, became sales manager of the newly created Louisville division, headquartering in Louisville and covering most of Kentucky and the southern half of Indiana.

Harold F. Ory, central division production manager for the Ralston Purina Co., has been named general manager of chow and soybean production. Ory succeeds C. Alvin Tolin who recently was named vice president and assistant chief financial officer of the company.

Replacing Ory as central division production manager is Joseph F. Jones, who has been eastern division production manager.

Jefferson Heads Sales, Purchases at Guntersville

J. W. Jefferson, Jr., has been placed in charge of soybean purchases and soybean oil meal sales for the **Allied Mills, Inc.** soybean plant at Guntersville, Ala., it has been announced by Harris Lyon, assistant general production manager in charge of soybean operations.

Mr. Jefferson has had extensive experience in the grain business with Missouri Grain Co., Union City, Tenn.; Morrison Milling Co., Denton, Tex.; Stratton Grain Co., Milwaukee; and Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Jefferson, his wife and four children are now located at Guntersville, where the new Allied Mills' solvent processing plant is nearing completion. Storage facilities are now ready and processing will start early in 1960.

Cargill Moves Grain Operations to Seaford

—Photo by Kent Pellett

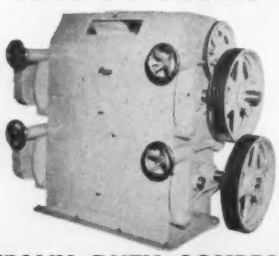
CARGILL soybean buyer Jim Hanson (left) and Jim Gardner, Cargill elevator superintendent at Seaford, Del., in front of partially completed storage tanks. Cargill has moved its grain merchandising operation from Baltimore to Seaford and added 500,000 bushels new storage. Seaford is on the Nanticoke River, navigable to that point.

A new grain marketing center and greatly expanded elevator were opened at Seaford, Del., by **Cargill, Inc.**, initiating what company officials called "a major new service to Delmarva agri-businessmen."

"Peninsula agriculturists have been faced with increasing competition in production of their traditional goods," said C. W. Ritchie, Cargill manager at Seaford. "They are pinched by high transportation costs of feed ingredients. This new office and elevator facility will provide more immediate service and a

ANNOUNCING

ALL NEW



HEAVY DUTY SOYBEAN & CRACKING MILL IN 10x36 · 10x42 TWO & THREE PAIR HIGH & SPECIAL SIZES

ROSS HEAVY DUTY SOYBEAN MILL

This new Ross Model mill is the latest addition to the Ross line of Roller Mills, for over 25 years the Acme of perfection in roller mills and rolls for all purposes: grinding, crimping, crumblizing, cracking and flaking. 24 Sizes in four different models available. Standard Rollerator, Heavy Duty, Heavy Duty Jr. and 2 High Models.
The Ross Heavy Duty 2 and 3 Pair High Heavy Duty Soybean Mill or Cracking Mill is a specially designed unit for the cutting and processing of soybeans and other hard grains. Each unit is expressly designed for the heavy duty 24 hour service requirements necessary to process soybeans. Equipped with special alloy Turn-Tuff rolls of highest quality, you are assured of maximum service with the special Turner Rolls of super hard quality. Heavy Duty ½" steel seamless welded housing with oversize roller bearings and special solid corrugated feeder rolls of semi steel, all stainless steel gates, heavy plated fittings, heavy duty enclosed chain differential drives with positive roll tramming, quick throwout levers and shear washer protection for rolls. A special soybean corrugation is usually used on these mills available in reduction multiples of 4-5 to 12-14 corrugations per inch, with differentials to suit.
All Ross units are furnished with highest grade deep chill, Turn-Tuff chilled iron rolls by Turner, Worlds largest roll makers. Tough hard biting corrugations for years of service.

★ No Gadets ★ 24 Hour Service ★ Positive Tram & Roll Setting
★ Dust Free Operation ★ All Metal ★ Anti Friction Roller Bearings
★ Solid Roll Feeder ★ Stainless Steel Gate ★ V-Drive to Suit
★ Enclosed Chain Differential Drive ★ Alloy Shafts ★ Sensibly Priced
★ Write for folders & prices on Mills and roll chills. Free Complete Catalogue ★ Agents-Principal Cities

ROSS MACHINE & MILL SUPPLY, INC.

12 N.E. 28th St. JAckson 8-2132 OKLA. CITY, OKLA.

nearby source of grain and protein meal.

"It will be particularly beneficial to the area's $200-million annual broiler business," he predicted.

Most Delmarva soybeans bought there will be processed in Cargill's newly built Norfolk, Va., processing plant, and Seaford will become a major soybean meal distribution point, Ritchie said.

The elevator, expanded nearly six times in capacity to 610,000 bushels, has added a new barge dock with loading facilities, two steel storage tanks to handle increased bean procurement, one combination truck unloader and scale for inbound grain, and a 1,000-bushel-per-hour grain drying unit.

The office, a one-story structure, houses 16 persons and includes a trading room, conference room, teletype facilities and general offices. Most of Cargill's Baltimore, Md., staff have been transferred to Seaford and that office closed, Ritchie said.

Other key personnel include Wesley R. McMillen and Miles H. Patton, Jr., merchants; Robert W. Aaberg, accountant; and James W. Hanson, coordinator of soybean meal merchandising.

Kitchens Joins Davidson-Kennedy

Davidson-Kennedy Co., Atlanta, Ga., designer and equipment manufacturer, has appointed Harrold Kitchens as manufacturers sales engineer.

Harrold Kitchens

Kitchens will also represent Davidson-Kennedy Associates Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., engineer and constructor. He will have offices in Macon, Ga.

Kitchens has had many years experience in the industry both in sales and technical capacities. Before his appointment by Davidson-Kennedy he was associated with oil mill engineering and manufacturing firms in the South and Midwest.

Gurley Increases Storage Facilities at Selma, N.C.

Newly completed 250,000-bushel grain elevator of **Gurley Milling Co.,** Selma, N. C., which brings the firm's storage capacity to 500,000 bushels. The firm now has an electric trailer truck dump as well as a three-car unloading facility for railroad cars. Three cars can be unloaded at one time, in addition to the truck dump.

NEW Gurley Storage at Selma, N.C.

The elevator has a belt conveyor at the top and bottom, with one 10,000-bushel leg, and one 3,500-bushel leg. The company has a 400-bushel continuous Aeroglide Drier, a Hot Spot Detector and plans for aeration in the future, says R. G. Gurley, president. The firm manufactures poultry feeds for the North Carolina broiler industry.

The elevator was built by W. F. Brinkley Co., Granite Quarry, N. C. There are 23 bins.

Mr. Gurley is also manager of Selma Soybean Corp., at Selma.

Allen Eastern Sales Manager for Hess Co.

L. J. "Joy" Allen joins the **Hess Co.** of Chicago, pioneer grain drier manufacturer. He becomes eastern regional sales manager of the grain drier division, according to Bryce Hess, president.

L. J. Allen

"Joy" Allen brings with him 15 years of engineering, sales and installation experience in the industry.

Before joining the Hess Co., "Joy" was associated with the Shanzer Manufacturing Co. He will serve the territory east of the Mississippi River and Canada, headquartering in Jackson, Mich.

Lyon Will Head Soybean Division of Allied Mills

H. T. Lyon has been named assistant general production manager and manager of the soybean division, **Allied Mills, Inc.,** Chicago.

H. T. Lyon

He has been associated with Allied Mills since 1942 with the exception of a 3-year leave of absence on duty with the U. S. Navy.

Mr. Lyon was assistant plant manager at Peoria in 1955, and plant manager from 1956 to 1958, when he returned to Chicago as assistant manager of the soybean division.

Chase Bag Co. has announced that A. C. "Chad" Ogden, sales manager of its Kansas City branch since 1956, has been appointed special representative in the Kansas City area. He has been succeeded as sales manager by H. R. Quimby, a sales representative for Chase in the same territory since 1946.

"The Billion-Dollar Bean," in the October issue of Monsanto Magazine is a story about George M. (Soybean) Briggs of Madison, Wis., and his pioneering efforts for soybeans in that state.

Dr. Henry W. Indyk, who has been in charge of soybean investigations at the University of Delaware, Newark, has transferred to Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., where he is forage crops specialist. Frank B. Springer, Jr., is continuing with the soybean work at Newark.

Eugene J. Langley has been promoted to president of the **Riechman-Crosby-Hays Co.,** Memphis, succeeding Howard A. Jackson who retains his position as chairman of the board. He has been vice president and general manager. He joined the Hays Supply Co. in 1954. It merged with Riechman-Crosby Co. in 1956.

Edward A. Gottschalk and Dale J. Bartizal have been named sales representatives for **American Mineral Spirits Co.,** Chicago. Mr. Gottschalk will represent Amsco in the Chicago area including Lake and Cook Counties, Ill., and makes his headquarters at the Chicago office. Mr. Bartizal will represent Amsco in the Midwest and his territory includes southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, the north part of Indiana and eastern Iowa.

PUBLICATIONS

USDA Yearbook for 1959 Covers Subject of Food

A BOOK packed with information on how to eat better and cheaper has been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Its title is Food, the 1959 Yearbook of Agriculture, and it is the latest in a series of annual volumes that have been printed for 110 years.

Its 65 chapters and 736 pages tell much of what 72 nutrition experts in the USDA, other federal agencies, and 12 colleges know about weight control, food energy, vitamins, proteins, amino acids, fats, carbohydrates, calories, minerals, quality in food, costs, fads, habits, and nutrition programs.

Distribution is mainly by members of Congress.

Food, the 1959 Yearbook of Agriculture. Copies can be bought at $2.25 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Shift to Solvent Process Has Increased Oil Output

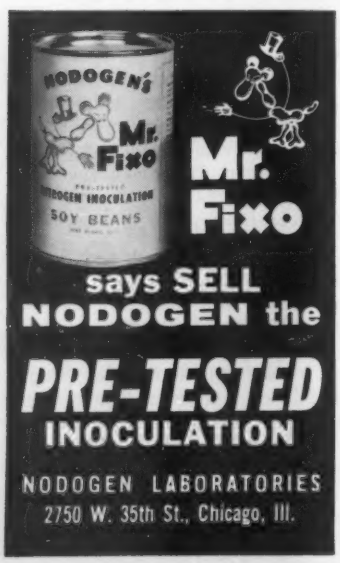
THE RAPID shift in recent years to high-speed screw-press and solvent extraction in the oilseed industry has greatly increased the yield of vegetable oils in the United States, according to a research report issued today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The improved methods yield about 30 pounds more cottonseed oil per ton than the older hydraulic method. Today more than four-fifths of all cottonseed is processed by the high-speed screw-press or solvent methods of extraction. In 1952-53 less than one-third of the cottonseed was processed by these methods. More than nine-tenths of the soybeans have been processed, in recent years, by the solvent method of extraction.

Despite an 18% increase in oilseed crushings between 1952-53 and 1957-58, the capacity of the industry still substantially exceeds the supply of seeds for crushing. Processing plants have been getting fewer but larger.

The study is part of a broad program of research by the Agricultural Marketing Service to improve efficiency and reduce costs in marketing farm products.

Capacity and Processing Trends in the Fats and Oils Industry, Marketing Research Report No. 360. Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



USDA Issues First Report On Feed Sales by States

FIGURES ON commercial feeds sold in 29 states in each of the past 5 years are reported for the first time in the September issue of the Feed Situation, issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture. Figures were assembled from State Departments of Agriculture. The report includes statistics on dairy, poultry, beef and hog rations, and on the major ingredient feeds sold in each of the 29 states which gather such data.

Sale of mixed feeds has increased annually from 29,352,000 tons in 1954 to 35,500,000 tons in 1958 in the 29 states. California leads the list with production last year of 4,600,000 tons, followed by Texas, with 3,935,000 tons and Iowa with 3,723,000 tons. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Georgia all had sales of more than 2 million tons.

Single copies of the September issue of The Feed Situation are available free from marketing information division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Compiles Bibliography Of Soybean Botany

A SELECTED list of references on the botanical aspects of soybeans has been compiled by Nellie G. Larson and published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture library.

The bibliography contains selected references published in English and Japanese during the years 1930-1958.

Soybeans: Some Botanical Aspects. A selected list of references 1930-58. Library List No. 67. U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington 25, D. C.

Statistics for 1958 of Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcakes. The Oil & Fat Importers & Exporters Association. Room 534 Kokusai Kanko Kaikan, No. 1, 1-Chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

LETTERS

Foreign Broilers Could Offer Big Meal Market

TO THE EDITOR:

You and your associates have done a tremendous job in stimulating the exports of soybeans.

Of course, I do not know of all the ideas you have used to accomplish this. Perhaps you have used the following idea. If you haven't, it may be a good one to consider.

This country has done a wonderful job of factorizing the production of broilers, and of eggs, and has gone a long way in proving the worth of feeding concentrates to hogs, cattle, etc.

Of course, the basis of all this is soybean meal. My idea is that if you can get several concerns in England, Germany, etc., to start a broiler factory using bean meal, the economics of it would force a rapid increase and hence of soybean meal. This would require the import of soybeans from this country and almost automatically force out the use of coconut oil, etc.

I can visualize this country exporting 300 million bushels of soybeans within 5 years.

Who am I? I, for 42 years, was with Procter & Gamble, now retired. I managed for over 30 years their finished bulk shortening, oil and soap business. I was in back of the tremendous increase of vegetable oil shortenings.

I firmly believe that if you can get my idea started with a proper basis, you need only sit by and the beans will roll out—*James G. Parry, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

P. S. I am now a farm owner. I have 165 acres this year in beans.

How to meet the latest De-hulling requirements

CARTER MILLERATOR

CARTER DUO-ASPIRATOR

The Carter Millerator and Carter Duo-Aspirator provide a combination of screening and aspiration units which satisfactorily remove hulls from cracked soybeans—with minimum loss of oil stock.

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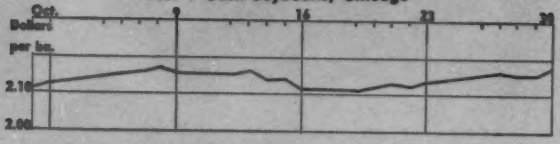
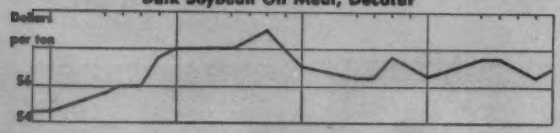
DAILY MARKET PRICES

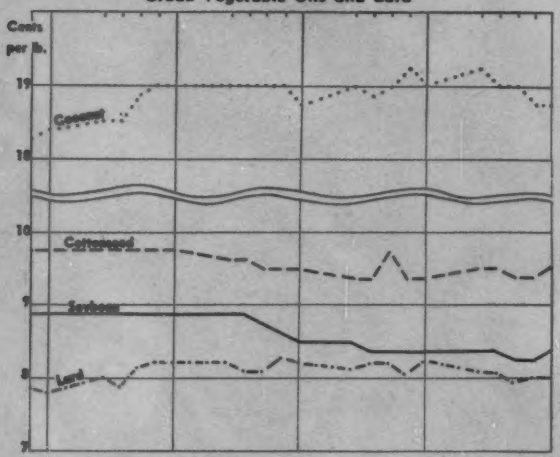
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

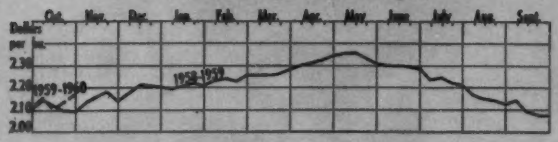


Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard

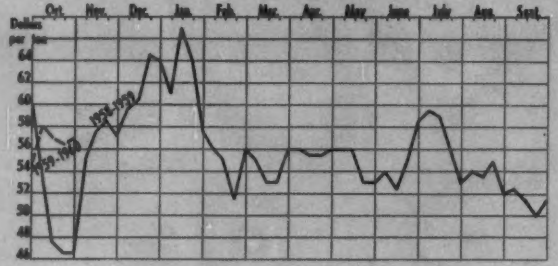


TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Weekly Close)

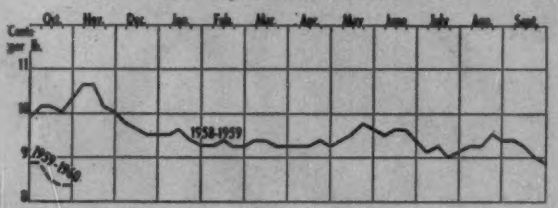
No. 1 Cash Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



October Markets

THE MARKETS in October were largely a weather affair. Main factors were the slow harvest due to weather delays, comparatively light receipts of soybeans, variability in yield reports, and some reports of field losses. There were sharp gains in meal and the bean market also turned stronger the last of the month. Some processors were buying Commodity Credit Corp. beans to keep their plants running.

Soybean oil was weaker and drifted to the lowest point since 1940.

The government's Oct. 1 estimates of a 529-million-bushel 1959 soybean crop and of a carryover from 1958 of 62 million bushels were both a little higher than expected but were overbalanced by the slow harvest and the growing belief that supplies will be no more than equal to demand during the coming year.

BYPRODUCTS. The price of soybean acid soap stock remained at 4¾¢ per pound during October. And raw soybean soap stock declined from 1⅝¢ to 1½¢ per pound.

CASH PRICES OCTOBER 1959*

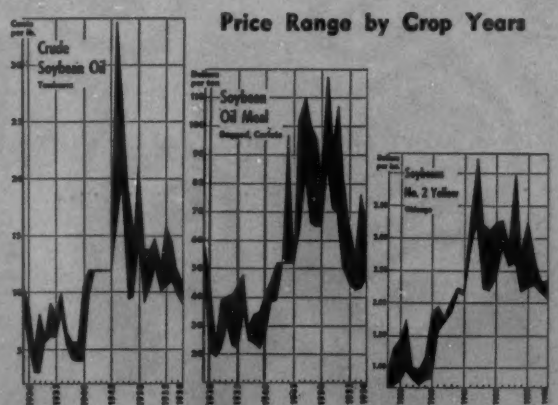
Oct.	No. 1 yellow soybeans Chicago	Bulk soybean meal Decatur	Soybean oil Decatur	Cottonseed oil Mississippi Valley	Coconut oil Pacific Coast	Lard Chicago
1	$2.10¾	$54.50	$.08⅞	$.09¼	$.18¼	$.0785
2	2.12¼	54.50	.08⅞	.09¼	.18⅜	.0782
5	2.14¼	55.50	.08⅞	.09¼	.18½	.0800
6	2.15	56.00	.08⅞	.09¼	.18½	.0787
7	2.15½	56.00	.08⅞	.09¼	.18⅞	.0812
8	2.16½	57.50	.08⅞	.09¼	.19	.0820
9	2.15¼	58.00	.08⅞	.09¼	.19	.0820
12	2.15	58.00	.08⅞	.09⅝	.19	.0820
13	2.16¼	58.50	.08⅞	.09⅝	.19	.0810
14	2.13¾	59.00	.08¾	.09½	.19	.0810
15	2.14½	58.00	.08⅝	.09½	.19	.0830
16	2.11¾	57.00	.08½	.09½	.18¾	.0820
19	2.11½	56.50	.08½	.09⅜	.19	.0810
20	2.12¼	56.50	.08⅜	.09⅜	.18⅞	.0822
21	2.12¾	57.50	.08⅜	.09¼	.19	.0822
22	2.12¼	57.00	.08⅜	.09⅜	.19¼	.0807
23	2.13½	56.50	.08⅜	.09⅜	.19	.0825
26	2.16	57.50	.08⅜	.09½	.19¼	.0810
27	2.16¼	57.50	.08⅜	.09½	.19	.0805
28	2.15½	57.00	.08¼	.09⅜	.19	.0792
29	2.15½	56.50	.08¼	.09⅜	.18¾	.0800
30	2.17½	57.00	.08¾	.09½	.18¾	.0800

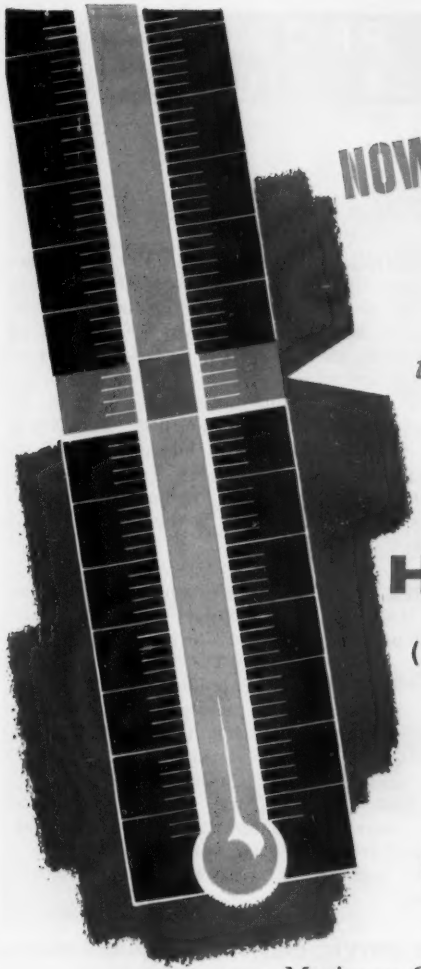
* From Wall Street Journal, Chicago.

1958 AND 1959 SOYBEAN CROPS

	1959-60	1958-59
Total new crop soybeans under support Sept. 30	229,000 bu.	143,765 bu.
Total soybeans inspected for overseas shipment and lake shipments to Canada Oct. 1-Oct. 23	7,171,342 bu.	7,079,566 bu.

Price Range by Crop Years





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- No Solvent Residue in Meal
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Louisville Office: 4th and Broadway St., Louisville, Ky., Phone JUniper 3-7634
Atlanta Office: 3121 Maple Drive, N.E., Phone CEdar 3-3227
Los Angeles Office: 110 S. Euclid, Pasadena, Phone MUrray 1-0278

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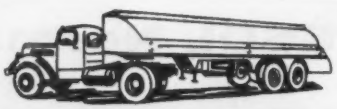
SOLVENT EXTRACTION
OIL PROCESSING
FATTY ACIDS

Ship By 

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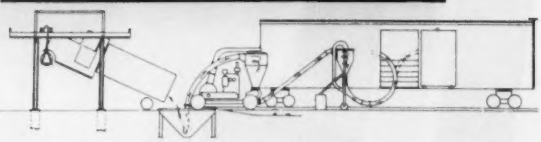


GRAIN LOADING. A practical new system for handling grain—the Rapid-Ceve—has been developed by Dunbar Kapple. Designed for fast unloading of trucks and equally fast loading into boxcars, trailer trucks, buildings and bins, the new system will clean and convey grain in one operation.

Rapid-Ceve consists of four basic parts—a truck lift, an all-steel hopper type sink, a standard Dunbar Kapple Vac-U-Vator, and a mobile grain cleaner. A foreign material receptacle and the necessary fixed or flexible ductwork round out the complete system.

For more information write Soybean Digest 11b, Hudson, Iowa.

GRAIN DRIER. A new supplementary heater for grain drying designed for the budget-conscious farmer has just been introduced by the Chicago Blower Corp.

The heater features a humidity control for completely automatic grain drying. Placed at a grain storage facility with the Chicago Blower crop drying fan, the unit will maintain the correct humidity conditions to prevent over-drying and attendant grain shrinkage.

For further information write Soybean Digest 11a, Hudson, Iowa.

CONVEYOR DRIVE. Falk Corp. has issued a bulletin announcing the new Falk Screw Conveyor Drive, which simplifies the operation and maintenance of screw conveyors, according to the firm. It is designed especially to:

—Bolt to any standard trough end.

—Offer improved sealing between conveyor and reducer.

—Facilitate replacement of drive shafts.

—Provide easy, economical mounting of the motor.

For detailed information write Soybean Digest 11c, Hudson, Iowa, and ask for Bulletin 7107.

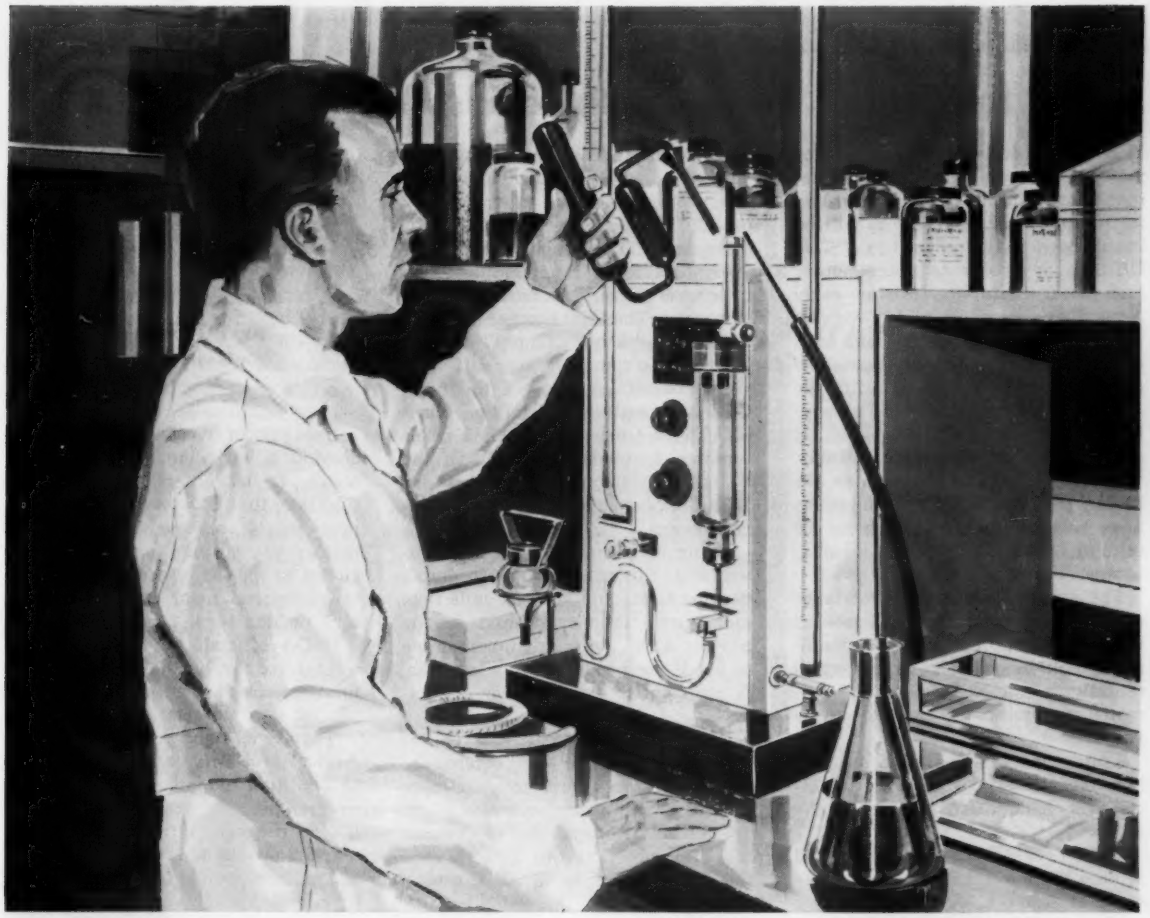
CONDITIONER. A crop conditioner that allows farmers to aerate and dry grain during storage has just been introduced by Chicago Blower Corp.

Designed to provide a wide heat range, yet featuring low equipment cost per BTU, the new heater permits farmers to store grain at elevated moisture levels.

Combined with the vane axial crop drying fan recently marketed by the same manufacturer, the warm air heater forms a complete all-in-one assembly for conditioning of virtually any grain crop.

Heat is supplied by propane, butane or a combination of the two for safe heat and dependability.

For more information write Soybean Digest 11d, Hudson, Iowa.



COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF ISOLATED EDIBLE SOYA PROMINE...

. . . is now a reality! Central Soya's commercial plant is the world's newest source of isolated soya food protein.

This commercial production of Promine represents another milestone in the contribution of soybean products to our available food supplies.

With our continually increasing population, there is an ever-broadening market for edible soybean products. To meet this need, research chemists at Central Soya . . . on an accelerated program . . . are continuing their search for new uses for soybeans - just as they have been doing since the Chemurgy Division was founded in 1934.

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25 YEARS OF FOODPOWER

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

Look for Strong Seasonal Price Rise

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

IT'S GOING to be a banner year for vegetable oil crops in terms of demand for all products—oil, meal and seed. Just how big a year it will be hasn't been fully analyzed in USDA. Officials are going to take another look at the situation during early November.

In the meantime reports have been circulating here of potential new records in nearly all fields during the 1959-60 marketing season. The soybean crush has been estimated by some as high as 425 million bushels; vegetable oil exports as high as 1½ billion pounds. Exports of soybeans have been estimated as high as 150 million bushels; exports of meal as high as 1 million tons.

The supply of beans is not large enough to set all of these records in the coming season. At the moment USDA officials have settled tentatively on the following estimates of soybean use for the coming year:

Domestic crush of around 410 million bushels. The crush was a little over 400 million bushels in the season just closed.

Use of beans for seed and feed around 30 million bushels—about the same as last season.

Exports of beans as seed approximately 125 million bushels—up from 110 million bushels last season.

Total current estimates of use come to around 565 million bushels out of a supply indicated by the last crop and stocks report at 592 million bushels. The last crop estimate was 530 million bushels for 1959; the stocks report indicated a little over 62 million bushels in the carryover. The total compares with a 595-million-bushel supply a year ago, but the composition is different.

Out of total carryover this year CCC has control of 55 million bushels. There were 42 million bushels reported as owned by CCC. Of the 17 million bushels in farm stocks, 13 million bushels were resealed old-crop beans.

While the supply for a big crushing and export program is ample despite a smaller crop, it will take more price than is offered in the present $1.85 average support price to bring the needed supply into use. A substantial seasonal rise is expected.

USDA has had to temper its estimate of exports, since there are strong pressures both to ship more oil and to ship more soybeans.

There is little question of demand for U. S. products this season, with the decline in copra supplies, a poor Argentine crop indicated, some losses in Canada. Part of the peanut crop in Africa has been hurt. Reports from Mainland China indicate that while the Chinese may have as many soybeans they are shorter than last year on other oilseeds.

Oil, Meal Exports

The only question in USDA is one of arriving at a balance between the volume of beans that are crushed and the volume exported as beans. The foregoing figures are tentative, and are being subjected to review during early November.

The estimate of 1959-60 exports of vegetable oils is now at approximately 1,400 million pounds. The estimate for the season just closed is 1,374 million pounds divided as follows: 935 million shipped under P. L. 480; 63 million shipped through International Cooperation Administration; 376 million shipped for dollars.

The proportion of soybean oil in the total was roughly 9 to 4 compared with cottonseed oil shipments. In the season now beginning the division is expected to be roughly 50-50 as between soybean and cottonseed oil.

Drought in western Europe has created a big demand for oilseed meals. It has entertained hopes in the trade that U. S. soybean meal exports might increase from approximately 500,000 tons in the year just closed to 700,000 tons or more. Some estimates run meal exports as high as 1 million tons.

USDA officials haven't settled on a figure so far, but have been thinking in terms of something more than 600,000 tons exports in 1959-60.

Tentative figures from Foreign Agricultural Service indicate around 167 million pounds of edible oils programmed for export under the P. L. 480 program during the 1958-59 marketing season have lapsed. About 152 million pounds of this total were in intended shipments to Spain.

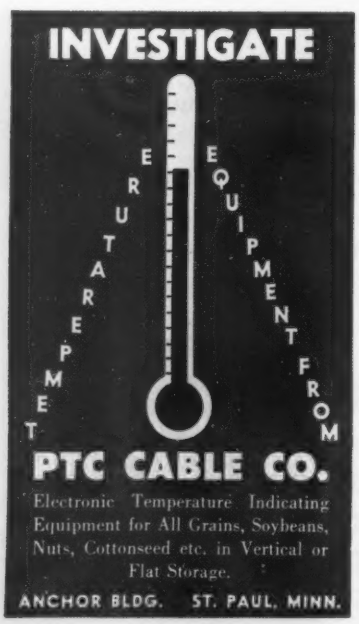
Last Year's Crush

The AMS grain market news report says the total soybean crush for the year just closed was 401.2 million bushels, against 353.8 million in 1957-58. On the basis of Census Bureau reports of total crushings, the average outturn of a bushel of soybeans was 10.6 pounds of oil last season compared with 10.7 pounds a year earlier.

The market news report says soybean prices averaged $2.11 a bushel at Illinois country points during the year just ended. This was around 4% below the 1957-58 year, and 18% below the 5-year average.

Soybean oil at crushing plants averaged 9.5¢ a pound—12% under a year ago and 22% below average. Soybean meal at Decatur containing 44% protein averaged $55.80 per ton. This was 3% above 1957-58 and 5% below average.

Based on these figures the margin between the cost of a bushel of soybeans and the price of the yield of oil and meal averaged 24¢ a bushel during the last season. This compares with 26¢ a year ago and a 5-year average of 15¢.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Electronic Temperature Indicating Equipment for All Grains, Soybeans, Nuts, Cottonseed etc. in Vertical or Flat Storage.
ANCHOR BLDG. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Some Purple Stain Reported in North Areas

SOYBEAN SEED producers and commercial handlers of soybeans have asked a number of questions regarding the prevalence in Illinois this year of varying amounts of beans carrying a purple seedcoat, states the Illinois Crop Improvement Association. Apparently this problem is regional since most of the inquires have come from south central and southern Illinois. This condition is unusual for Illinois although purple stained soybeans are a much more common problem in the Southern States.

Purple stain or purple seed, as it is frequently called, has been observed since the early 20's. It is more or less seasonal, some years there will be a great deal of it and other years even with the same variety there is practically none. It seems to be influenced very definitely by seasonal or weather conditions prevailing at the time the seeds mature. Under conditions which are favorable for the disease, as much as 50% or more of the seeds may carry this discoloration.

The fungus which causes this purpling will also attack the leaves, stem and pods of the plant. The earlier the fungus attacks the more extensive will be the damage. When badly diseased seeds are planted the fungus grows from the seedcoat into the cotyledon or interior of the seed and may weaken, if not prevent, vigorous germination. Normally infection is not serious enough to prevent satisfactory germination in the Cornbelt.

Various seed and field treatments including spraying and dusting have been tried but nothing has yet been found that is quite adequate. There appears to be some difference in varieties. Breeding for resistance has been undertaken in the Southern States but the incidence of serious purpling is not experienced often enough in the Cornbelt to justify a breeding program. In other words, this is a seasonal condition and there isn't much that can be done about it.

The question which the handlers of commercial beans have asked is how much does this purpling influence the grade? If the discoloration was the only factor the problem would be much simpler. Unfortunately, many if not most of the lots of beans carrying a high percentage of purple beans also seem to have an appreciable amount of shriveled greenish beans which when cut in cross sections have the greenish color through the cotyledons. The federal grading standards for soybeans define the purplish or mottled beans as follows:

"Stained and Mottled—Soybeans which are stained or mottled on the surface or seedcoat by weather and/or disease, but which are not damaged or discolored internally or in cross section, are considered as sound."

This means that purpling alone would not be cause for degrading or dockage unless accompanied by the damage which causes the discolored interior of the seed. Processors find it is more difficult to refine the oil from beans carrying an appreciable amount of the greenish interior than from the normal yellow soybeans.

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Your jobber has them, or write B. I. Weller Company, 327 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois.

(1) The logarithmic curve design loads easier . . . dumps cleaner . . . permits high speeds.
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We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

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FOR SALE—ONE EUREKA NO. 7 grain cleaner, good condition, complete with soybean screens. Price $750. Funk Bros. Seed Co., P.O. Box 911, Bloomington, Ill.

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AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT FOR
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STEEL GRAIN BINS—KING SIZES from 6,000 to 36,000 bu. cap. Buy now, pay later. Midwest Steel Products Co., 121B Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

SEED—HILL SOYBEANS. IF YOU are interested in securing seed of this very early new variety Hill (30 days earlier than Lee variety) write to Bard Selden, Tunica, Miss.

GRAIN STORAGE—LARGE CAPAcity grain tanks, steel buildings grain handling equipment, dryers, bolted steel tanks. Engineering. Complete installation. For further information write W. B. Young Co., Marshall, Mo.

WANTED: FLAKING AND CRACKing rolls, meal coolers and driers and rollermills. Soybean Digest, Box 319-J, Hudson, Iowa.

NEW ELECTRIC MOTORS, ALL sizes, grain loading openings, electric cords, turbine spinner ventilators, grain conditioning equipment, the famous Hot-Spot remover. Air-O-Vator Co., Inc., Box 697, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

IN THE MARKETS

STOCKS. Carryover stocks in all storage positions on Oct. 1 are estimated at 62 million bushels, nearly three times the previous record of a year ago, according to the USDA crop reporting board. Farm stocks of old soybeans amounted to nearly 17 million bushels of which nearly three-fourths were stored under the government farm reseal storage program. Off-farm stocks totaled 45 million bushels of which nearly 42 million bushels were owned by CCC.

From an estimated supply of 595 million bushels (carryover Oct. 1, 1958, of 21 million plus 1958 preliminary production of 574 million bushels) a disappearance of about 533 million bushels was indicated for the crop year by the Oct. 1 stocks.

Stocks of soybeans, Oct. 1, 1959, with comparisons (1,000 bushels)

	Oct. 1 Av. 1948-57	Oct. 1 1958	July 1 1959	Oct. 1 1959
On farms [1]	2,584	2,191	35,444	16,960
Terminals [2]	1,114	2,635	16,263	7,550
Commodity Credit Corp.[3]	166	2,012	102	873
Processing plants [5]	552	4,649	44,883	4,217
Int. mills, elev. and whses.[1 4]	735	9,596	60,310	32,753
Total	5,151	21,083	157,002	62,353
On farms [1]	19,389	19,752	3,210	9,467
Terminals [2]	7,764	3,209	5,506	5,543
Commodity Credit Corp.[3]	4	0	20	4
All others [1 4]	12,784	14,076	6,069	7,504
Total	39,941	37,037	14,805	22,518

[1] Estimates of the crop reporting board. [2] Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, at 44 terminal cities. [3] Owned by CCC and stored in bins, ships or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in the estimates by positions. [4] All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including merchant mills. [5] October estimates reported by crop reporting board. July estimates reported by Census Bureau.

(Soybeans (old crop, 1,000 bu.)

	Off-farm total[1] October 1		Total[2] all positions October 1	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
Ohio	.....	760	.....	1,135
Indiana	409	1,144	622	2,020
Illinois	1,166	10,392	1,542	12,497
Minnesota	2,422	10,270	3,244	14,585
Iowa	10,069	17,828	10,298	24,908
Missouri	2,566	1,688	2,603	2,242
Tennessee	.....	278	.....	284
Arkansas	.....	33	.....	83
Unallocated and others*	2,260	3,000	2,774	4,599
U. S.	18,892	45,393	21,083	62,353

* Other states and unallocated to avoid disclosing individual operations. [1] Includes stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, commercial stocks reported by grain division, AMS, at terminals, and those owned by Commodity Credit Corp. which are in bins and other storages under CCC control. [2] Off-farm total plus farm stocks.

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for July and August 1959. Reported by Bureau of the Census.

Edible oils: Production, consumption, and factory and warehouse stocks, August and July 1959 (million pounds)

	Cottonseed oil		Soybean oil	
	August 1959	July 1959	August 1959	July 1959
Production:				
Crude oils	50.3	35.0	318.6	344.1
Refined oils [1]	51.2	40.6	283.1	257.7
Consumption in refining [1]	53.6	43.2	292.0	269.0
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products,[2] total	75.7	73.6	268.5	255.1
Consumption in edible products, total	75.3	73.3	251.5	239.7
Baking or frying fats	24.6	19.3	91.0	71.6
Salad or cooking oil	40.9	43.6	76.0	85.4
Margarine	8.4	8.4	81.0	80.0
Other edible products [3]	1.4	2.0	3.5	2.7
Stocks, end of month[2], total	166.1	214.2	386.6	*464.4
Crude oils	36.3	34.8	188.5	249.5
Refined oils	129.8	179.4	198.1	*214.9

Note: Total consumption of oils in each end product may exceed sum of detail since only major edible oils are shown separately. * Revised. [1] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil. [2] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin). [3] Includes confectioners fats.

Consumption of vegetable oil foots in fatty acids (million pounds)

Total consumption [a]				Used in fatty acids				Percent used in fatty acids			
		Cum.:				Cum.:				Cum.:	
Aug.		Jan.-Aug.		Aug.		Jan.-Aug.		Aug.		Jan.-Aug.	
1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
13.9	13.7	99.6	95.8	9.1	6.9	64.2	49.3	65	50	64	51

[a] Excluding amounts consumed in refining. Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for August 1959 and September 1959.

Primary products except crude oil at crude oil mill locations: Production, shipments and transfers, and stock, Sept. 1959-Aug. 1959 (1,000 tons)

	Production		Shipments and transfers		Stocks end of month	
	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 30, 1959	Aug. 31, 1959
Soybean:						
Cake and meal	635.3	697.7	677.7	717.6	54.1	96.5
Millfeed (hull meal)	11.9	14.5	12.6	14.7	4.4	5.1

Soybeans: Net receipts, crushings, and stocks at oil mills, by states, September 1959-August 1959 (1,000 tons)

	Net receipts at mills [1]		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 30, 1959	Aug. 31, 1959
U. S.	1,072.4	299.9	823.8	888.8	750.5	501.9
Arkansas	12.7	7.7	10.0	18.3	8.6	6.0
Illinois	483.5	117.3	290.2	303.6	299.1	105.9
Indiana	111.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	100.3	(2)
Iowa	125.3	103.2	154.5	171.0	87.1	116.3
Minnesota	48.2	22.6	59.7	58.1	6.3	17.8
Mississippi	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.9	2.9
Missouri	43.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	48.5	(2)
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Carolina	1.2	(2)	8.7	12.8	(2)	(2)
Ohio	103.3	24.8	82.6	90.8	82.9	62.1
Tennessee	39.4	15.7	66.2	91.7	20.7	47.5
All other	104.4	14.6	151.9	142.5	86.1	143.4

Note: Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. [1] Net receipts for each state are derived from the quantity of beans crushed and net change in stocks. [2] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Soybean products: Production and stocks at oil mill locations, by states, September 1959-August 1959

	Crude oil (million pounds)				Cake and meal (thousand tons)[1]			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 30, 1959	Aug. 31, 1959	Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 30, 1959	Aug. 31, 1959
U. S.	296.9	318.6	80.0	93.4	647.2	712.2	58.5	101.6
Arkansas	3.7	6.6	(2)	0.7	8.2	14.2	0.9	2.9
Illinois	106.5	110.3	33.5	33.3	220.9	236.8	16.6	26.1
Indiana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Iowa	55.7	60.2	8.4	16.3	126.2	137.6	9.3	16.8
Minnesota	21.0	20.2	7.6	14.6	47.7	46.4	3.0	6.6
Mississippi	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.5	(2)	(2)	0.9	1.7
Missouri	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.0
Nebraska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
N. Carolina	3.0	4.0	(2)	1.5	6.8	9.8	0.8	1.6
Ohio	28.6	31.6	9.2	10.7	66.5	75.9	3.6	5.2
Tennessee	23.6	34.3	8.5	5.7	51.4	73.9	4.0	8.9
All other	54.8	51.4	12.8	7.5	119.5	117.6	19.4	28.8

Note: Detail figures may not add to totals because of independent rounding. [1] Includes millfeed (hull meal). [2] Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

PRICES. Average prices for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity, and support rates, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (dollars per bushel).

Average farm price			Effective parity	Av. price as percent of parity	National average price support rate		
Sept. 15, 1959	Aug. 15, 1959	Sept. 15, 1958	Sept. 15, 1959	Sept. 15, 1959	1959 crop	1958 crop	1957 crop
1.90	1.98	1.98	2.89	66	1.85	2.09	2.09

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans inspected by grade and percent, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.[1]

	September 1959[2]		August 1959		September 1958		Oct.-Sept. 1958-1959		Oct. 1957-Sept. 1958	
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
No. 1	8,708	19	3,400	28	5,736	19	100,023	24	84,115	23
No. 2	23,741	51	5,548	46	14,091	47	194,766	48	161,127	43
No. 3	7,881	17	1,973	16	7,926	27	71,409	18	87,697	24
No. 4	4,413	9	872	7	1,396	5	28,803	7	28,162	8
Sample	1,706	4	326	3	478	2	11,201	3	8,292	2
Total	46,449	100	12,119	100	29,627	100	406,202	100	369,393	100

[1]Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that one carlot equals 1,750 bushels. [2]Of the September receipts 400 bushels were mixed and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in September included 4,608,143 bushels as cargo lots, 2,292,930 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed inspectors at all markets.

EXPORTS. Preliminary data on U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for August 1959, with comparable data for August 1958 and cumulative totals for the marketing years 1957-58 and 1958-59, from Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Unit	August 1958	August 1959	October-August 1957-58	October-August 1958-59
Soybeans	bu.	6,503,986	5,221,512	83,857,954	103,358,063
Soybean oil:					
Crude	lb.	67,802,994	70,199,323	201,850,675	409,618,067
Refined but not further processed	lb.	1,513,234	11,250,740	125,444,684	87,837,302
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	lb.	21,302,697	21,287,868	373,089,105	297,577,757

Inspections for export by coastal areas and Great Lakes, October 1858-September 1959 (1,000 bu.)

	Atlantic	Gulf	Great Lakes	Total
Canada	.....	.....	14,229	14,229
Cuba	156	155	.....	311
Venezuela	.....	107	.....	107
Norway	739	373	211	1,323
Denmark	802	3,753	391	4,946
United Kingdom	1,876	202	233	2,311
Ireland	.....	.....	75	75
The Netherlands	6,662	15,514	608	22,784
Belgium & Luxembourg	344	1,476	129	1,949
France	215	906	.....	1,121
West Germany	1,315	8,315	778	10,408
Italy	669	576	78	1,323
Israel	1,847	3,189	.....	5,036
Korea	.....	1,429	.....	1,429
Hong Kong	159	53	.....	212
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,002	1,463	.....	3,465
Japan	1,762	35,218	.....	36,980
Morocco	334	.....	.....	334
Okinawa	30	.....	.....	30
Other	.....	982	.....	982
Total	18,912	73,711	16,732	109,355

Soybeans: Inspections for export by coastal areas and country of destination September 1959 (1,000 bu.)

Great Lakes		**Gulf**	
Canada	910	United Kingdom	72
Norway	135	Netherlands	1,317
Denmark	391	Belgium	390
Netherlands	317	West Germany	1,068
West Germany	544	Korea	328
Other	153	Japan	1,244
Subtotal	2,450	Other	53
Atlantic		Subtotal	4,472
United Kingdom	75	Grand total	7,188
Netherlands	97	Total Jan.-Sept. '59	72,108
Other	94	Total Jan.-Sept. '58	46,261
Subtotal	266		

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail or truck movement to Canada and Mexico. In some cases, the ultimate destination is not shown on the inspection reports. Therefore, the quantity for each country may vary from official Census data which are based on custom declarations.

Soybeans: Inspections for export by ports and Great Lakes shipments September 1959 (1,000 bu.)

Atlantic		**Lake Ports**	
Baltimore	213	Chicago	2,044
Subtotal	[1] 266	Toledo and Saginaw	406
Gulf		Subtotal	2,450
New Orleans	2,280	Totals	
Mobile	624	Sept. 1959	7,188
Port Allen	1,568	Jan.-Sept. 1959	72,108
Subtotal	4,472	Jan.-Sept. 1958	46,261

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico. [1] Includes 53,303 bushels shipped from Morehead City, N. C.

Cottonseed and soybean oils and lard: Exports under Title I, Public Law 480 programs, and total exports, October 1954-August 1959 (million pounds)

Exports under P. L. 480:	1954-55	Oct. 1-Sept. 30 1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Oct. 1-Aug. 31 1957-58	1958-59
Cottonseed	117	291	55	87	97	128
Soybean	.....	279	495	592	512	648
Total oils	117	570	550	689	609	776
Lard	.....	112	65	3	3	.....
Total exports:						
Cottonseed	710[2]	611[2]	423	248	246	381[3]
Soybean	50	557	807	803	700	771[3]
Total oils	760	1,168	1,230	1,051	946	1,152[3]
Lard[4]	528	663	530	394	368	498[3]

[1] The Department of Agriculture reports exports of agricultural commodities under Title I of Public Law 480 based on the date a commodity is placed "on board" the carrier bound for a foreign destination. The U. S. Bureau of the Census reports total exports based on the date the carrier clears a U. S. port. Hence, for any given month the reports from these two sources may differ. [2] Includes foreign donations under Section 416, Title III, Public Law 480. [3] August exports estimated. [4] Revised to exclude shipments to the U. S. territories.

Title I, P. L. 480 exports for July-September 1959 (pounds)

	September 1959 Metric tons	September 1959 Quantity	July 1959-September 1959 Metric tons	July 1959-September 1959 Quantity
Cottonseed oil	17,973	39,623,000	45,481	100,269,000
Soybean oil	34,667	76,428,000	109,349	241,072,000

FUTURES. The U. S. Department of Agriculture released the first issue of a new monthly report by the Commodity Exchange Authority showing the makeup of traders' holdings in the currently large soybean futures market.

Rodger R. Kaufman, CEA administrator, said open contracts in soybean futures, principally on the Chicago Board of Trade, increased in September as the marketing season for 1959-crop soybeans approached, and have risen to new highs since Oct. 1.

Commitments of traders in soybean futures as of Sept. 30, 1959 (1,000 bu.)

Large traders[1]	Aug. 31, 1959 Long	Aug. 31, 1959 Short	Sept. 30, 1959 Long	Sept. 30, 1959 Short	Net change Long	Net change Short
Speculative:						
Long **or** short only	13,390	9,410	14,322	13,195	+ 932	+3,785
Long **and** short (spreading)	19,257	19,257	25,410	25,410	+6,153	+6,153
Total	32,647	28,667	39,732	38,605	+7,085	+9,938
Hedging	29,215	34,666	23,875	28,592	—5,340	—6,074
Total reported by large traders	61,862	63,333	63,607	67,197	+1,745	+3,864
Small traders[2]						
Speculative and hedging	48,811	47,340	53,994	50,404	+5,183	+3,064
Total commitments (open contracts)	110,673	110,673	117,601	117,601	+6,928	+6,928
Percent of total commitments held by:						
Large traders	55.9	57.2	54.1	57.1	—1.8	—0.1
Small traders	44.1	42.8	45.9	42.9	+1.8	+ .1

[1] Large (reporting) traders are those holding 200,000 bushels or more in one future on one market. [2] Commitments of small (nonreporting) traders are derived by subtracting large traders' commitments from total open contracts and include both speculative and hedging positions.

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TERMINAL STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports for close of business on Friday or Saturday preceding date of report (1,000 bu.)

U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets

	Aug. 25	Sept.1	Sept. 9	Sept. 15	Sept. 22
Atlantic Coast	40	36	21	23	21
Gulf Coast	534	246	365	302	253
Northwestern	118	138	160	23	1
Lower Lakes	4,356	3,776	3,509	2,949	3,416
East Central	1,812	1,656	1,346	1,511	1,686
West Central and Southwestern	1,478	1,370	1,357	1,464	1,729
Total current week	8,338	7,222	6,758	6,272	7,106
Total year ago	5,007	3,909	3,304	2,989	2,703
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets					
Total current week	285	313	387	288	284
Total year ago	0	41	5	59	18
Total stocks in above positions.					
Current week	8,623	7,535	7,145	6,560	7,390
Year ago	5,007	3,950	3,309	3,048	2,721

Includes all soybeans in public elevators, including government-owned stocks, at 45 principal markets. Does not include stocks in elevators attached to flour mills, crushing plants, and other processing facilities.

U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at domestic markets

	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20
Atlantic Coast	24	58	315	695
Gulf Coast	838	1,053	2,525	1,638
Northwestern	2	7	31	81
Lower Lake	4,957	6,630	7,904	8,848
East Central	2,923	4,085	5,559	6,292
West Central and Southwestern	1,938	2,156	2,036	1,109
Total current week	10,682	13,989	18,370	18,663
Total year ago*	4,397	7,656	15,855	23,325
U. S. soybeans in store and afloat at Canadian markets				
Total current week	286	255	332	295
Total year ago *	0	0	80	114
Total stocks in above positions				
Current week	10,968	14,244	18,702	18,958
Year ago *	4,397	7,656	15,935	23,439

Includes all soybeans in public elevators, including government-owned stocks, at 45 principal markets. Does not include stocks in elevators attached to flour mills, crushing plants, and other processing facilities. * Revised.

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Sept.25	Oct. 2	Oct.9	Oct. 16
Chicago	1,873	1,803	2,531	1,079
Indianapolis	588	914	1,028	430
Kansas City	442	188	78	89
Minneapolis	37	24	93	167
Omaha	....	2	2	20
Peoria	266	210	131	28
Sioux City	....	....	....	25
St. Joseph	167	234	109	59
St. Louis	538	341	183	250
Toledo	512	1,359	1,286	433
Wichita	141	103	6	4
Totals	4,564	5,178	5,447	2,584
Last year	1,958	4,833	11,487	11,642
CCC-owned stocks of soybeans in Chicago	1,489	1,497	1,194	1,561
Total Chicago soybean stocks	4,455	5,644	6,045	6,490

Primary receipts (1,000 bu.) of soybeans at important interior points for week ending:

	Aug. 21	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
Chicago	181	404	485	197	592
Indianapolis	10	66	32	59	161
Kansas City	7	48	14	23	345
Minneapolis	33	29	15	10	10
Omaha	3	2	2	2	9
Peoria	9	79	138	148	165
Sioux City	5	7	....	5	2
St. Joseph	....	....	2	16	77
St. Louis	25	56	4	109	558
Toledo	11	4	6	8	122
Wichita	23	....	....	7	148
Totals	307	695	698	584	2,189
Last year	552	487	389	494	1,281
CCC-owned stocks of soybeans in Chicago	821	908	1,116	1,253	1,421
Total Chicago soybean stocks	4,248	3,675	3,494	2,927	3,315

MELLORINE. Production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milkfat was estimated at 4,635,000 gallons during August, the USDA crop reporting board reports. This was 4% more than in August 1958 and 28% above the 1953-57 average for the month. In the first 8 months of this year output of 31,005,000 gallons was 9% larger than the enumerated total for the January-August period in 1958 and 39% above average.

Production of "mellorine-type" frozen desserts, United States 1959

	1953-57 Average [1]	1957 [1]	1958 [1]	Estimated 1959 [2]	Change from: 1953-57 Ave.	Change from: 1958
	Thousand gallons				Percent	
January	1,626	1,945	2,238	2,325	+43	+ 4
February	1,862	2,187	2,335	2,505	+35	+ 7
March	2,373	2,512	2,759	3,440	+45	+25
April	2,568	2,866	3,415	3,685	+43	+ 8
May	3,051	3,520	4,105	4,335	+42	+ 6
June	3,534	3,591	4,382	4,955	+40	+13
July	3,742	4,361	4,766	5,125	+37	+ 8
August	3,610	4,034	4,459	4,635	+28	+ 4
Eight-month total	22,366	25,016	28,459	31,005	+39	+ 9

[1] From enumerations. [2] Revised January-July.

STOCKS ON FARMS. Stocks of old-crop soybeans on farms Oct. 1 are estimated at 17 million bushels. This compares with 2.2 million bushels on farms a year earlier and the 10-year Oct. 1 average of 2.6 million bushels. The government farm reseal storage program was initiated this year for soybeans. Thus, farmers carry into the new crop year the largest holdings of record. The reseal farm stocks represent nearly three-fourths of the total U. S. stocks.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 18.5 million bushels, about a fourth less than last year's relatively large disappearance but still the fourth largest of record. Four-fifths of the U. S. carryover farm stocks are in three states—Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa.

Old-crop soybean stocks on farms on Oct. 1, (1,000 bu.)

	Average 1948-57	1958	1959		Average 1948-57	1958	1959
N. Y.	6	5	5	Del.	12	13	18
N. J.	8	12	6	Md.	22	16	21
Pa.	19	4	10	Va.	26	9	12
Ohio	284	65	375	N. C.	54	44	204
Ind.	307	213	876	S. C.	16	27	28
Ill.	557	376	2,105	Ga.	5	14	11
Mich.	16	26	244	Fla.	[1]	....	....
Wis.	16	43	70	Ky.	14	5	19
Minn.	313	822	4,315	Tenn.	19	8	6
Iowa	513	229	7,080	Ala.	6	....	....
Mo.	195	37	554	Miss.	14	....	....
N. Dak.	18	33	257	Ark.	37	32	50
S. Dak.	45	138	149	La.	3	....	....
Nebr.	21	....	433	Okla.	3	3	5
Kans.	34	12	93	Texas	1	5	14
				U. S.	2,584	2,191	16,960

[1] Less than 500 bushels. Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA.

PRICE SUPPORT operations reported by Agricultural Marketing Service.

Soybeans: Price support activities as of Sept. 30, 1959 (1,000 bu.)

1959 crop put under support				Reseal program
Warehouse stored	Farm stored	Purchase agreements	Total	1958 crop
229	0	1	230	13,402

CCC dispositions of soybeans[1] (1,000 bu.)

Domestic sales and dispositions	
By CSS commodity offices	
Non-storable country warehouse	265
Non-storable track and terminal	448
Statutory minimum [2]	37,992
Other domestic	687
By ASC county offices	
Non-storable bin site	1
Statutory minimum	1
Total domestic	39,394
Export sales and dispositions	
Barter	4,906
Total export	4,906
Total dispositions	44,300

[1] Sept. 27, 1958-Oct. 2, 1959. [2] Sold for domestic crushing or export.

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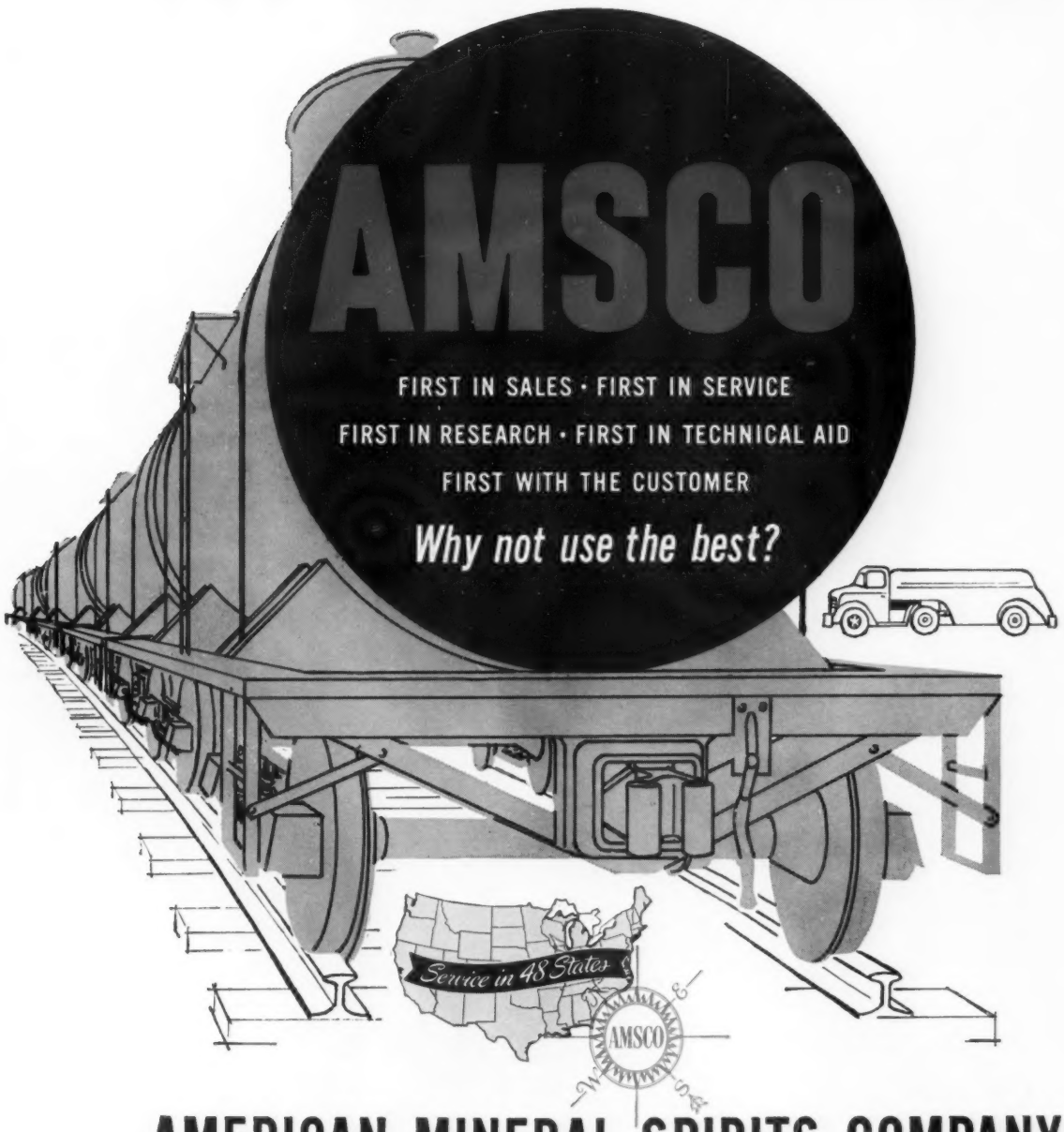
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